2 April 2015

Original: English*

Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
Brussels, 22-25 June 2015

Provisional agenda and annotations

I. Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.
5. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016.
6. Consideration of topics by working groups:
   (a) Airport Communication Project;
   (b) Container Control Programme;
   (c) Handling synthetic drug production and responding to changing trends in drug use, new psychoactive substances and precursors;
   (d) Measures to counter money-laundering and illicit financial flows.
7. Organization of the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report of the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.

* Available only in English, French, Russian and Spanish, which are the working languages of the subsidiary body.

V.15-02184 (E)

Please recycle

II. Annotations

1. Election of officers

Elections are held in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council. In the past, meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Europe, have elected a Chair, two Vice-Chairs and a Rapporteur.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

The draft provisional agenda for the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, was approved at the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held in Vienna from 2 to 5 June 2013.

Following the adoption of the agenda, the Eleventh Meeting may wish to establish a timetable and agree on its organization of work. A proposed organization of work for the consideration of the Meeting is contained in the annex to the present document.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations (UNODC/HONEURO/11/1)

3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation

Participants are invited to inform the Eleventh Meeting of their States' efforts with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in areas such as joint investigations, law enforcement training and the sharing of information on and experiences with drug trafficking countermeasures.

Participants are requested to inform the Eleventh Meeting of any practical problems impeding subregional cooperation and to suggest measures to overcome them.

At its thirty-eighth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommended that general statements concerning national trends and statistics should not be read out but should be circulated in written form. Participants are invited to submit to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, prior to the holding of the Eleventh Meeting, a three-page country report informing the Meeting about trends in drug trafficking, focusing on the period following the holding of the Tenth Meeting. Only those country reports received by the date indicated in the invitation to the Eleventh Meeting will be translated into the working languages of the Meeting.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat on statistics on drug trafficking trends in Europe and worldwide (UNODC/HONEURO/11/2)

Report of the Secretariat on the current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation (UNODC/HONEURO/11/3)

4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

Participants are invited to inform the Eleventh Meeting of action taken by their Governments to implement the recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting. The Eleventh Meeting will have before it a note by the Secretariat based on replies received to a questionnaire concerning action taken by Governments.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the review of implementation, by States of the region, of the recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe (UNODC/HONEURO/11/4)

5. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

In its resolution 67/193, the General Assembly decided to convene, early in 2016, a special session on the world drug problem to review the progress in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments.

In its resolution 56/10, the Commission requested the meetings of its subsidiary bodies to contribute to the monitoring of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action at the regional level by discussing regional views on progress made in that regard under the agenda item entitled "Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem".

In the same resolution, the Commission encouraged Member States to consider the expertise and composition of their delegations to the meetings of the subsidiary bodies, with a view to covering the various aspects of the world drug problem (demand, supply and international cooperation) in order to hold substantive discussions on the issue and to actively participate in the above-mentioned agenda item, and requested the meetings of the subsidiary bodies, on the basis of their deliberations, to submit regional recommendations aimed at moving forward in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action.

In its resolution 68/197, the General Assembly welcomed Commission resolution 56/12 and requested the Commission, as the United Nations organ with prime responsibility for drug control matters, to engage in the preparatory process for the special session, including by presenting proposals from the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions of the Commission through the Economic and Social Council in support of the preparatory process, including progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, to be considered by the Assembly starting at its sixty-ninth session.

Pursuant to paragraph 40 of the Political Declaration,[1] the Commission conducted a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Declaration and Plan of Action at its fifty-seventh session, which led to the adoption of the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.[2] In the Joint Ministerial Statement, the ministers and government representatives participating in the high-level segment acknowledged the tangible progress made by Member States in countering the world drug problem, while underscoring that both the persistent and the new challenges related to drug demand and supply reduction and to countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation remained a common and shared responsibility. The Joint Ministerial Statement provided a strong basis for the continued preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016.

At its fifty-seventh session, the Commission adopted resolution 57/5, entitled "Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016", and recognized its leading role in the preparatory process. As the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, the Commission decided to take all possible measures to ensure an adequate, inclusive and effective preparatory process for the special session by using its existing meetings and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner.

Pursuant to its resolution 57/5, the Commission initiated an intensive consultation process with all stakeholders (Member States, United Nations entities, international and regional organizations and civil society) to ensure an adequate, inclusive and effective preparatory process. As an initial step, the Commission established a website for the special session (www.ungass2016.org) to enable global dialogue to take place in an inclusive and transparent manner and to function as a hub of knowledge, evidence and research on various aspects of the world drug problem. All relevant United Nations entities, international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations have been invited to send written contributions to the Secretariat. All contributions received are posted on the website, along with the agendas of and presentations made during the intersessional meetings and information on informal interactive discussions and side events that have been organized.

At its reconvened fifty-seventh session in December 2014, the Commission adopted decision 57/2, pursuant to which a Board tasked by the Commission with preparations for the special session was established, based on the regional distribution of officers of the Bureau of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission.

In its resolution 69/200, the General Assembly decided that the Commission, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, should lead the preparatory process of the special session of

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

the Assembly by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner, and invited the President of the Assembly to support, guide and stay involved in the process.

The Commission, at its fifty-eighth session, in March 2015, adopted resolution 58/8, entitled "Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016", and recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly, defining the modalities of the special session on the world drug problem.

In that draft resolution, the General Assembly would decide that the special session would consist of a general debate and interactive, multi-stakeholder round tables conducted in parallel to the plenary. The Commission, as the entity leading the preparations for the special session, would address in an open-ended manner, supported and guided by the President of the General Assembly, the organizational arrangements, including chairing arrangements, speakers and participation, for five round tables.

In addition, in the draft resolution, the Assembly would request the Commission to produce a short, substantive, concise and action-oriented document comprising a set of operational recommendations, based upon a review of the implementation of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements as well as ways to address long-standing and emerging challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments. That document, to be recommended for adoption at the plenary of the special session, would, inter alia, address measures to reach an effective balance between supply and demand reduction as well as address the key causes and consequences of the world drug problem, including those in the health, social, human rights, economic, justice and security fields, in line with the principle of common and shared responsibility.

Under this item, participants of the Eleventh Meeting will be invited to consider the challenges posed to the States of the region with regard to the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, particularly part II of the Plan of Action, on supply reduction and related measures, but also the parts on demand reduction and related measures and on countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation. Participants were requested, in a note verbale dated 28 January 2015, to include in their written reports information on the drug trafficking situation in their countries and on their Government's regional and subregional cooperation efforts, as well as information on demand reduction and international cooperation in countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation.

Participants might also wish to discuss how they could best contribute to the preparations for the special session to be held in 2016, drawing on their technical expertise and their regional experiences, with a view to ensuring the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action by 2019.

6. Consideration of topics by working groups

Ad hoc working groups will be established to consider drug trafficking issues of regional importance and to facilitate informal discussions and frank exchanges of views, with a view to enhancing cooperation between drug law enforcement

agencies. The working groups are invited to present their findings, conclusions and recommendations to the plenary for endorsement and inclusion in the report of the Eleventh Meeting.

On the basis of consultations on developments in the region, each working group will be invited to consider one of the issues below.

(a) Airport Communication Project

Participants in the working group on the Airport Communication Project are encouraged to examine ways to efficiently disrupt drug trafficking by air, utilizing an integrated approach in border management and real-time communication systems linking source countries, transit countries and countries of destination. Participants are invited to discuss how to efficiently build capacities at international airports by enhancing inter-service coordination through the creation of joint airport interdiction task forces, providing specialized training on profiling, questioning and inspection methods, developing international cooperation through the use of a secure real-time communication system and access to international databases, and enhancing results-based law enforcement and operational investigations with on-site mentoring and international joint operations.

Participants might wish to address the following issues: How to overcome organizational boundaries and encourage police, customs and immigration services to work together with one another as opposed to competing with one another? How to balance national legislation requirements, including privacy legislation, and the imperative of sharing information in real time? How to address corruption? Which concrete cases involving drug trafficking by air have been encountered? Which law enforcement and investigative measures have been used? How has information been shared among the different stakeholders involved? What have been the major challenges faced? What experiences, lessons learned and good practices can be shared?

(b) Container Control Programme

The working group on the Container Control Programme will discuss measures to counter maritime drug trafficking involving international trade routes. Participants will examine current trafficking trends whereby sea freight containers are used to illegally transport drugs such as heroin and cocaine, in addition to precursor chemicals. They will also examine current trends in trade and transport routes used by traffickers and the functioning of existing mechanisms used by authorities for the exchange of information.

During a field visit to the port of Antwerp, to be organized by the Belgian authorities on 24 June, participants will be invited to discuss major challenges and effective responses to drug trafficking using sea containers and to share their experiences with national customs and federal police officers and representatives of the private sector.

Participants might wish to address the following issues: How to overcome organizational boundaries and encourage police, customs and immigration services to work together with one another as opposed to competing with one another? How to address corruption? Which concrete cases involving drug trafficking in international maritime trade have been encountered? Which law enforcement and

investigative measures have been used? How has information been shared among the different stakeholders involved? What have been the major challenges faced? What experiences, lessons learned and good practices can be shared?

(c) Handling synthetic drug production and responding to changing trends in drug use, new psychoactive substances and precursors

The working group on handling synthetic drug production and responding to changing trends in drug use, new psychoactive substances and precursors will examine the trends observed by authorities over the previous 12 months in the investigation of illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances. The discussion will also include trends observed in the diversion of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of those substances and the countermeasures introduced. Participants are requested to make reference to operational investigations, in order to highlight the actual practices and procedures authorities follow in overcoming these challenges.

Participants might wish to address the following issues: What challenges are faced when collecting data about new psychoactive substances? Are there any specific trends that can be shared with the working group? What practical obstacles or challenges have been encountered in precursor control and monitoring? What forms of cooperation or partnerships have been established with the chemical industry?

(d) Measures to counter money-laundering and illicit financial flows

The working group on countering money-laundering and illicit financial flows will focus its discussion on current trends, strategies, legislation and expertise required: (a) to understand the criminal economy of drug trafficking; (b) to disrupt the illicit financial flows related to drug trafficking; and (c) to prevent the laundering of the illicit profits generated by drug trafficking. Participants in the working group will be asked to share their experiences in the collection, analysis and exchange of information on the illicit financial flows of criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking, on the investigation of money-laundering offences and the seizure and forfeiture of assets acquired by drug traffickers and to identify the challenges to be overcome in order to deprive criminals of the money and other assets derived from drug trafficking and to disrupt the criminal networks involved.

7. Organization of the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

The Eleventh Meeting is invited to review a draft provisional agenda for the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, including topics for discussion in working groups, and possible venues for future meetings. A decision taken by the Eleventh Meeting on the venue of the Twelfth Meeting and the topics for the working groups would greatly facilitate the preparation and organization of the Twelfth Meeting. The secretariat will provide, upon request, a copy of the standard letter of agreement setting out the contributions of the United Nations and the host Government.

Participants are also invited to discuss any other matter related to the organization of the deliberations, with a view to improving their substantive content and follow-up.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe (UNODC/HONEURO/11/5)

8. Other business

Under the item entitled "Other business", participants of the Eleventh Meeting may wish to address any other important issues, such as urgent matters reflected in the country reports.

9. Adoption of the report of the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

The Eleventh Meeting will adopt its report, including the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the working groups, on the last day of the Meeting.

Annex

Proposed organization of work

Date and time	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
Monday, 22 June		
8-10 a.m.		Registration
10 a.m.-1 p.m.		Opening
	1	Election of officers
	2	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
	3	Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation
3-6 p.m.	3	Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation (*continued*)
	4	Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting
	5	Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
Tuesday, 23 June		
10 a.m.-1 p.m.	6	Consideration of topics by working group 1
		Consideration of topics by working group 2
3-6 p.m.	6	Consideration of topics by working group 2 (*continued*)
		Consideration of topics by working group 3
Wednesday, 24 June		
10 a.m.-6 p.m.	6	Field visit to the port of Antwerp
Thursday, 25 June		
10 a.m.-1 p.m.	6	Consideration of topics by working group 4
	7	Organization of the Twelfth Meeting
	8	Other business
3-6 p.m.	9	Adoption of the report of the Eleventh Meeting

20 April 2015

Original: English*

Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
Brussels, 22-25 June 2015
Item 3 of the provisional agenda**
Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation

Statistics on drug trafficking trends in Europe and worldwide

Summary

The present report provides an overview of the latest trends in illicit drug production and trafficking in Europe, Central Asia and worldwide. The statistics and analysis in the report are based on the latest information available to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. In respect of seizure statistics, the report focuses on the years up to and including 2013. The report also includes the latest information on cultivation, production and manufacture of illicit drugs.

Annual estimates of the area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2014 to record levels. In South-East Asia, opium poppy cultivation also increased and remained concentrated in Myanmar. Heroin seizures in South-Eastern Europe increased slightly, while seizures in Western and Central Europe remained stable at historically low levels. In Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe the availability of cocaine remained limited, while cocaine seizures in Western and Central Europe have declined since peaking in 2006 and remained relatively stable since 2008. After rapidly increasing up to 2012, global seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants stabilized in 2013. Over half of the worldwide seizures of "ecstasy"-type substances occurred in Europe, seizures of methamphetamine increased in parts of the region and amphetamine seizures remained stable in most European countries. Cannabis continues to be the most widely cultivated, produced, trafficked and consumed illicit drug worldwide. In 2013, cannabis herb seizures increased in Europe and most other regions worldwide.

* Available only in English, French, Russian and Spanish, which are the working languages of the subsidiary body.
** UNODC/HONEURO/11/1.

V.15-02617 (E)

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I. Introduction

1. The present report provides an overview of developments in the production and trafficking of the main illicit drugs at the global and regional levels with a particular focus on trends within Europe. Trafficking and seizure trends related to Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries[1] are also included in this report. Analysis is based on the latest information available to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

2. Illicit cannabis, opium poppy and coca bush cultivation and illicit opium and coca production for the years up to and including 2014 are addressed in the report. With regard to drug trafficking, the report focuses on seizure statistics for the ten years to 2013, and provides an update on trafficking trends in cannabis, opiates, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants.

3. Information on illicit drug crop cultivation and production of plant-based drugs was drawn from the latest illicit crop-monitoring surveys published by UNODC. The primary source of information on drug trafficking is replies to the annual reports questionnaire (ARQ), part IV (illicit supply of drugs), submitted by Governments for 2013 and previous years.

4. The availability of drug seizure data for countries within Europe is very high which simplifies analysis and reduces the potential for variability from year-to-year due to missing data. At the time of writing, 2013 seizure data was available for nearly all European countries.

5. Part III of this report covers trends related to the trafficking and seizure of cannabis, opiates, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants. For each of these drug-types, the report contains a section on global trends and a section focused on Europe, its subregions, and the trafficking routes leading to Europe. Information related to drug seizure in Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries is also included in the regional trends section of this report.

II. Global trends in illicit drug crop cultivation and the production of plant-based drugs

A. Cannabis

6. Unlike other illicit crops such as coca bush and opium poppy, the cannabis plant lends itself to diverse cultivation methods and grows in a variety of environments. This makes assessing the extent of its cultivation and production difficult. Reports of cannabis cultivation and eradication show that a wide range of practices exist globally. Cannabis cultivation reports from Member States range from individuals growing a small number of plants for personal consumption through to large-scale commercial operations in warehouses, on farmland and within forests. Several countries reported the ongoing cultivation of cannabis by farmers in rural areas to supplement their incomes.

[1] Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

7. The cultivation of cannabis herb continues to occur in most countries worldwide, and in all regions of the world. In contrast, the large-scale production of cannabis resin remains confined to a few countries in North Africa and South-West Asia.

8. Morocco reported eradicating 5,000 hectares (ha) of cannabis in 2013 and estimated that, after eradication, 42,000 ha remained under cannabis cultivation. The authorities reported[2] that efforts to reduce the illicit cultivation of cannabis had continued and had resulted in a 65 per cent reduction in the surface area of cannabis farms in comparison with 2003. Morocco reported a stable trend with regard to the area under illicit cannabis cultivation in 2013, and a decrease in the production of cannabis resin, which amounted to 700 tons in 2013 (down from 760 tons in 2012).

9. Afghanistan remains one of the main producers of cannabis resin, with total cannabis cultivation estimated at 10,000 ha in 2012, yielding an estimated 1,400 tons of cannabis resin, 8 per cent higher than the previous year.[3] In 2013, cannabis cultivation in Afghanistan remained linked to opium poppy cultivation, with cannabis cultivation reported in 38 per cent of poppy-growing villages, compared with only 5 per cent of non-poppy-growing villages.[4]

10. In the 2013 ARQ, seventeen European countries reported the eradication of cannabis plants and, in total, more than 2 million cannabis plants where eradicated in the region. These plants were removed from both indoor (29 per cent of plants) and outdoor locations (71 per cent of plants). In addition, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan reported eradicating cannabis plants in 2013.

B. Opium poppy cultivation

11. Afghanistan and Myanmar continued to account for the majority of illicit opium poppy cultivation worldwide. Cultivation in Myanmar increased between 2006 and 2013, while cultivation in Afghanistan reached record levels in 2014.

12. According to the findings of the 2014 Afghanistan opium survey,[5] opium poppy cultivation amounted to 224,000 ha in 2014, a 7 per cent increase compared with 2013. Annual estimates of the area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan have increased for four consecutive years. The majority (89 per cent) of opium poppy cultivation took place in nine provinces in the country's southern and western regions. Potential opium production in Afghanistan in 2014 was estimated at 6,400 tons, an increase of 17 per cent from the 2013 level (5,500 tons). The increase in production was the result of both increased cultivation and increased yield. Average opium yield amounted to 28.7 kg per ha in 2014, which was 9 per cent more than in 2013 (26.3 kg per ha).

13. The link between insecurity and opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan continued to exist in 2014. According to the Department of Safety and Security of

[2] Country report submitted by Morocco to the Twenty-fourth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Addis Ababa from 15 to 19 September 2014.

[3] UNODC and Ministry of Counter Narcotics of Afghanistan "Afghanistan: Survey of commercial cannabis cultivation and production 2012" (Vienna, September 2013).

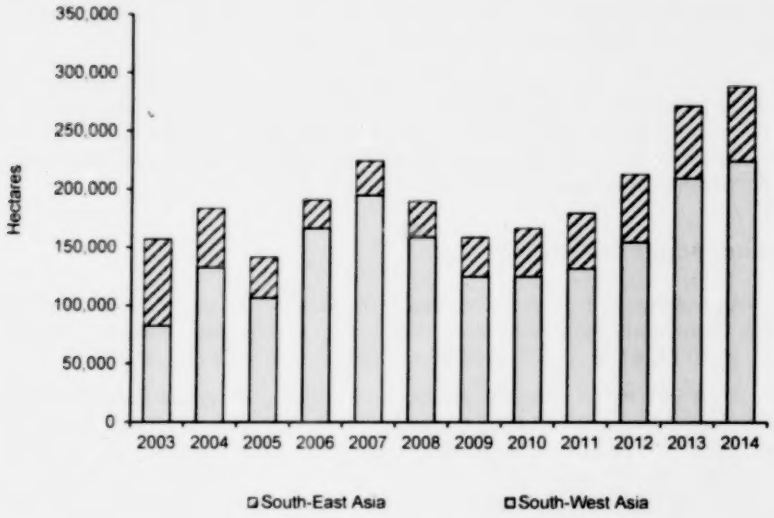
[4] *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2013* (Vienna, December 2013).

[5] *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2014* (Vienna, November 2014).

the Secretariat, the security risk in many of the provinces where opium poppy cultivation occurred is "high" or "extreme".

14. The South East Asia Opium Survey (2014)[6] found that although the majority of opium production in South-East Asia is confined to parts of Myanmar, particularly Shan State, a smaller, yet significant, amount is also produced in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The survey reported no significant changes in opium production in Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic from 2013: the total combined area under opium cultivation in the two countries was estimated to be 63,800 hectares in 2014, compared to 61,700 hectares in 2013. The two countries produced an estimated combined total of 762 tons of opium in 2014.

Figure I
Opium cultivation in South-East and South-West Asia (2003-2014)
(Hectares)



15. Only partial information about the extent of opium poppy cultivation and heroin manufacture in the Americas is available, which makes analysis of the situation difficult. However, it is clear from the 2013 annual report questionnaire that heroin manufacture does occur within the Americas and that heroin is trafficked to the region from South-West Asia. Mexico reported the eradication of 14,662 ha of opium poppy in 2013, a decrease of 7 per cent compared with the level recorded in 2012 (15,786 ha). Colombia estimated the area under opium poppy cultivation in 2013 at 298 ha and reported the eradication of a further 514 ha. Colombia also reported dismantling one heroin laboratory a year in 2011, 2012 and 2013.

[6] *South East Asia Opium Survey 2014* (Vienna, December 2014).

C. Coca cultivation

16. Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Peru continued to account for virtually all cultivation of coca bush worldwide. The total area under cultivation in those three countries decreased from 133,700 ha in 2012 to 120,800 ha in 2013. The illicit extraction of cocaine alkaloids from coca leaves, a first step in the manufacture of cocaine, took place almost exclusively in those three countries, which also accounted for the majority of cocaine hydrochloride manufactured worldwide.

17. According to the 2013 national coca monitoring survey in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, cultivation of coca bush fell by around 9 per cent. to 23,000 ha in 2013, the lowest level recorded since 2002. Satellite images and ground surveys showed reductions in the two main areas of cultivation, Yungas de La Paz and Trópico de Cochabamba, which accounted for 99 per cent of the area under coca bush cultivation. In those two areas, reductions of 7 and 12 per cent, respectively, were recorded.

18. The manual eradication of coca bush in the Plurinational State of Bolivia continued to increase in 2013, reaching 11,407 ha, while seizures of coca leaf dropped significantly in comparison with 2012. The number of cocaine hydrochloride laboratories destroyed by the authorities increased by 81 per cent, reaching 67 per cent in 2013.

19. The 2013 coca cultivation monitoring survey, jointly conducted by the Government of Colombia and UNODC, showed that coca bush cultivation in Colombia remained stable at historically low levels. Coca bush cultivation took place in 23 of the 32 departments in Colombia; while decreases in cultivation occurred in several regions, increases in other regions offset those decreases, leaving the total area under cultivation in the country stable at 48,000 ha. Despite the stable trend in 2013, the area under coca cultivation in Colombia has decreased significantly since 2000. In 2013, the estimated cocaine production capacity in Colombia ranged between 249 and 331 metric tons.

20. During 2013, the Colombian authorities destroyed a total of 2,128 laboratories where the extraction of coca paste or cocaine base was taking place, as well as 208 cocaine hydrochloride laboratories. Supply reduction activities in 2013 included the aerial spraying of over 47,000 ha of coca bush and the manual eradication of over 22,000 ha. Between 2003 and 2013, alternative development programmes benefited more than 156,000 families in 361 municipalities, promoting economic and social development in areas where coca bush cultivation was taking place and within communities linked to or at risk of being involved with that activity.

21. According to the 2013 national coca crop monitoring survey conducted by UNODC and the Peruvian Government, the area under coca cultivation in Peru at the end of 2013 stood at 49,800 ha, down from 60,400 ha in 2012. The authorities in Peru eradicated over 23,900 ha of coca crops in 2013, with most of the efforts focused on the Palcazú-Pichis-Pachitea area and the Monzón valley, which have the highest rates of expansion in the area used for cultivation and which serve as key points for the illicit production of drugs deriving from coca and coca products that are sourced both locally and elsewhere. Other areas where eradication took place included Alto Huallaga. Because of the eradication efforts and the subsequent

decrease in the supply of coca leaf, the average price for dried coca leaf in Peru increased by 30 per cent in 2013. The authorities reported that the State's eradication efforts in recent years had caused drug trafficking organizations to shift illicit cultivation to increasingly scattered and isolated areas.

Figure 2
Coca bush cultivation in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Peru (1983-2013)
(Hectares)

22. Although the manufacture of cocaine occurs mainly in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Peru, clandestine laboratories processing coca leaf derivatives also exist outside those countries. Based on data from the 2013 annual report questionnaire, several countries in South America, including Argentina, Chile, Ecuador and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), reported the detection of clandestine laboratories in which the processing of coca leaf derivatives was taking place.

23. In 2013, two European countries[7] reported the detection of clandestine laboratories where the processing of coca leaf derivatives was taking place. Cocaine laboratories detected outside of South America are usually secondary extraction laboratories where cocaine is separated from the materials, such as clothing, used to traffic the drug.

[7] Greece and Spain.

III. Trends in illicit drug trafficking

24. Table 1 shows the reported quantities of seized drugs in Europe for the major drug groups in 2012 and 2013. Seizures of both cannabis herb and cannabis resin increased in 2013, cocaine seizures decreased back to 2008 to 2011 levels, seizures of opiates remained stable at historically low levels and ATS seizures remained at comparable levels to the previous year.

Table 1
European drug seizures 2012 and 2013

Drug Type		*2012 Seizures Europe (kilograms)*	*2013 Seizures Europe (kilograms)*
Cannabis			
	Cannabis herb	283,937	362,444
	Cannabis resin	488,006	560,359
Coca			
	Cocaine	71,942	59,724
Opiates			
	Opium	1,269	847
	Illicit morphine	12	60
	Heroin	20,822	21,294
ATS			
	Amphetamine	7,376	8,439
	Methamphetamine	1,039	872
	"Ecstasy"	2,303	2,139

25. In terms of seizures by weight, cannabis resin is the most seized drug in Europe (560 tons), followed by cannabis herb (362 tons), cocaine (54 tons) and heroin (21 tons). In 2013, there were increases in seizures of both cannabis herb and cannabis resin and a decrease in the amount of cocaine seized. While the amount of heroin and ATS seized remained similar to the previous year.

A. Cannabis

Cannabis herb — global trends

26. Data from the annual report questionnaire show that global cannabis herb seizures increased by 11 per cent in 2013, with increasing seizures of cannabis herb in several regions and decreases in North America.

27. Seizures of cannabis herb in North America have followed a decreasing trend in recent years, with seizures in the United States of America decreasing between 2009 and 2012. Seizures in Mexico have followed a similar trend, decreasing between 2010 and 2013. Despite the recent decreases, the United States and Mexico still account for the majority of global cannabis herb seizures.[8] Mexican authorities reported observing the production of cannabis herb for both local

[8] *World Drug Report 2014*.

consumption and for trafficking to the United States, most commonly overland, in private vehicles or passenger buses, using various methods of concealment.[9]

28. In South America, cannabis herb seizures increased sharply, from 719 tons in 2012 to 1,283 tons in 2013. The increase was the result of significant seizures by Paraguay[10] (462 tons), Colombia (408 tons) and Brazil (222 tons).

29. In most parts of Asia, seizures of cannabis herb generally remained stable in 2013 and amounted to 255 tons. The subregion of South Asia continued to account for the majority of seizures in Asia. Cannabis herb continues to be the most seized illicit drug in Oceania.

30. The relatively limited amount of data for African countries means that analysing trends related to cannabis herb at the regional and subregional levels is challenging. However, several Member States in the region have provided information on a consistent basis over several years. In 2013, three African countries (Egypt, Morocco and Nigeria) reported seizing over 200 tons of cannabis. At the Twenty-fourth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, participants observed that cannabis cultivation, production, trafficking and illicit use occurred in all parts of Africa, making it the primary illicit drug of concern for African authorities, as reflected in seizure statistics and the efforts of law enforcement.[11]

Cannabis herb — regional trends

31. Seizures of cannabis herb in Europe increased from 284 tons in 2012 to 362 tons in 2013. The increase was spread throughout Europe, with the greatest increase occurring in South-Eastern Europe where seizures increased by 42 per cent. Seizure by countries in West and Central Europe increased by 10 per cent, while seizures in Eastern Europe increased by 9 per cent.

32. In Turkey, seizures of cannabis herb have increased for nine consecutive years and amounted to 180 tons in 2013. The 180 tons seized by Turkey in 2013 is almost equivalent to the amount seized by all other countries in Europe (182 tons). The number of seizure cases involving cannabis herb reported by Turkey in the annual report questionnaire has increased steadily over the past decade, from 3,536 cases in 2003 to 60,742 cases in 2013.

33. In addition to the increase reported by Turkey, four other countries[12] in the region reported cannabis herb seizure in 2013 which were over 5 tons greater than those reported in 2012. According to Albanian State Police statistics,[13] cannabis seizures totalled almost 33 tons in 2013, well above the 21 tons seized in 2012. In Belgium, seizures amounted to 14.9 tons and in the 2013 annual reports questionnaire Belgium authorities reported the seizure of significant quantities

[9] Country report submitted by Mexico to the Twenty-fourth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Asunción from 6 to 10 October 2014.

[10] Country report submitted by Paraguay to the Twenty-fourth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Asunción from 6 to 10 October 2014.

[11] UNODC/HONLAF/24/5.

[12] Albania, Belgium, Italy and Spain.

[13] 2014 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, United States Department of State.

(7.6 and 4.2 tons) of cannabis herb concealed within two maritime containers originating from West Africa. In addition, more than one ton of marijuana was discovered in a container originating from Central America. In Italy, seizures increased from 21.5 tons in 2012 to 28.9 tons in 2013. Spanish authorities reported no changes in trafficking trends in 2013 with seizures amounting to 16.3 tons (up from 10.5 tons in 2012, but down from 17.5 tons in 2011).

34. Between 2003 and 2013, seizures of cannabis herb in Central Asia increased at a slow but steady pace. Over this period, cannabis herb seizures have increased, on average, by four per cent each year from 24 tons in 2003 to 36 tons in 2013.

Cannabis resin — global trends

35. In contrast with cannabis herb, the production of cannabis resin is concentrated in a smaller number of countries, the most prominent of which are Afghanistan and Morocco. Consequently, seizure statistics for cannabis resin are also concentrated in and around those two source countries. The continuing shift in seizure trends suggests that cannabis resin production in Afghanistan is accounting for a growing share of the global market for cannabis resin.

36. Between 1990 and 2011, Morocco reported the largest annual cannabis resin seizures among countries in North Africa and, in 2012 and 2013, Morocco continued to seize significant quantities of cannabis resin (137 tons and 107 tons, respectively). Since 2012, however, Algeria has reported the largest annual cannabis resin seizures in North Africa, with seizures amounting to 157 tons in 2012 and 212 tons in 2013. Algeria attributed the significant increase in cannabis resin seizures to the real-time exchange of intelligence among law enforcement agencies, tightened security and surveillance measures along the western borders of the country, the expansion and modernization of drug law enforcement agencies and the training of personnel in techniques to combat drug trafficking.[14]

37. In 2013, seizures of cannabis resin in Egypt increased significantly, to 84 tons, up from 12 tons in 2012. Smuggling of cannabis resin into Egypt took place across land and maritime borders and through legal points of entry, particularly on the western border of the country. In addition to seizing cannabis resin originating in West Africa, authorities also seized cannabis resin originating in the Near and Middle East and South-West Asia.[15]

38. Two significant transit countries in the Near and Middle East and South-West Asia have reported that seizures of cannabis resin originating in Afghanistan are increasing; that trend continued in 2013. Pakistan reported seizing 313,736 kg of cannabis resin in 2013, which is almost double the amount seized in 2012. Authorities in Pakistan reported that Afghanistan was the source country for all of the cannabis resin seized during 2013. The Islamic Republic of Iran reported[16] seizing 76,067 kg of cannabis resin in 2013, which represents a 28 per cent increase when compared with seizures in 2012.

[14] Country report submitted by Algeria to the Twenty-fourth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Addis Ababa from 15 to 19 September 2014.

[15] Country report submitted by Egypt to the Twenty-fourth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Addis Ababa from 15 to 19 September 2014.

[16] Islamic Republic of Iran, Drug Control Headquarters, Drug Control in 2013 (Tehran, March 2014).

Cannabis resin — regional trends

39. Over recent years, increases in the quantities of hashish seized in the regions of North Africa and the Near and Middle East have resulted in a smaller proportion of global cannabis resin seizures occurring in Europe. In 2013, 39 per cent of global cannabis resin seizures occurred in Europe, which is nearly half the level observed in 2001 when 77 per cent of all hashish seizures (by weight) occurred in the region.

40. Seizures of cannabis resin by Spain amounted to 319 tons in 2013, down from 326 tons in 2012. Cannabis resin seizures in Spain have decreased for five consecutive years. Spain reported that almost all of the cannabis resin entering the country originated in Morocco and that the main mode of transportation was by sea using speedboats, sailboats and fishing vessels. In addition to Spain, four other countries from Western and Central Europe[17] reported seizing over 5 tons of cannabis resin in 2013.

41. In South-Eastern Europe, Turkey reported a significant increase in seizures of cannabis resin, cannabis herb and synthetic cannabinoids. Seizures of cannabis resin in the country increased from 27 tons in 2012 to 94 tons in 2013. Authorities in Turkey reported[18] that cannabis resin originating in Afghanistan was trafficked to Turkey.

42. Seizures of hashish in Eastern Europe remained stable in 2013 at 2.2 tons. Since 2003, annual hashish seizures in the region have averaged 2.1 tons and ranged between 1.5 tons and 4.0 tons. Hashish seizures in Central Asia increased in 2013 to 3.8 tons and were concentrated in Kazakhstan where seizure amounted to 2.8 tons.

B. Opiates

Opium and illicit morphine — global trends

43. After increasing at a marked pace over the period 2003 to 2008 and peaking in 2009 at 653 tons, global opium seizures declined in 2010 and remained stable in 2011. In 2012 and 2013, global opium seizures increased but remained below the 2009 level.

44. Since 2002, three countries — Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan — have consistently accounted for more than 90 per cent of global opium seizures each year; that trend continued in 2013. The Islamic Republic of Iran remained the country with the largest annual opium seizures with seizures increasing by 14 per cent in 2013, amounting to 436 tons. In Pakistan, opium seizures increased for the third consecutive year and reached 34 tons in 2013. The recent increase in opium seizures by Pakistan is consistent with reports[19] of the expansion of the "southern route", which is used to traffic heroin from South-West Asia. Opium seizures in Afghanistan increased between March 2011 and March 2013.[20] The amount of opium seized from suspects accused of narcotics-

[17] France, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[18] Turkish Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, 2013 National Report to the EMCDDA (Ankara, 2013).

[19] *World Drug Report 2014*.

[20] Ministry of Counter-Narcotics of Afghanistan and UNODC, *Afghanistan Drug Report 2012*, November 2013.

related crimes increased to 72 tons during the year from March 2012 to March 2013, up from 61 tons during the period 2011-2012 and 45 tons during the period 2010-2011.

45. India reported seizing 2.3 tons of opium in 2013, down from 3.6 tons in 2012. Indian authorities also reported seizing 4 tons of opium during the first eight months of 2014 and noted the suspected diversion of opium from licit cultivation and the local production of low-quality heroin.[21] In China, opium seizures amounted to 1.5 tons in 2013, up from 845 kg in 2012. China reported that 70 per cent of opium seizures had originated in Myanmar, 10 per cent in Lao People's Democratic Republic and 10 per cent in Afghanistan.

46. As was the case with opium, seizures of morphine continued to be concentrated in Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries. Every year from 2005 onwards, Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan together accounted for more than 90 per cent of global morphine seizures. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, seizures of morphine increased by 49 per cent in 2013, to 10.4 tons. [22]

47. Illicit morphine seizures in Pakistan increased from 1.4 tons in 2012 to 3.8 tons in 2013. Pakistan reported that all of the illicit morphine seized had originated in Afghanistan and no changes had been observed in transportation methods or trafficking routes in 2013.

48. Seizures of illicit morphine in Afghanistan decreased to 24 tons in 2013, down from 44 tons in 2012. Despite the 2013 decrease, seizures of illicit morphine in Afghanistan remained significantly above the levels observed between 2003 and 2010, when annual seizures averaged 2.4 tons.

Opium and illicit morphine — regional trends

49. Less than half of one per cent of global opium seizures occur in Europe and, in any given year, many European countries report zero, or very small, opium seizures. In 2013, opium seizures in Europe amounted to less than 1 ton, with the largest seizures occurring in Germany (294 kg) and Turkey (210 kg). Turkey reported opium and its derivatives are shipped to Turkey from the Islamic Republic of Iran and observed that Iraq has been an important smuggling route in recent years.

50. Opium seizures in Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries have generally followed a declining trend since peaking in 2007. Seizures of opium in the subregion amounted to 2.2 tons in 2013 which, according to UNODC records, is the lowest level since 2002.

51. Seizures of illicit morphine in Europe amounted to just over 100 kilograms in 2013, with most Member States reporting no, or relatively small seizures relative to the quantity of heroin seized. No Members States from Central Asia reported illicit morphine seizures in the 2013 annual report questionnaire.

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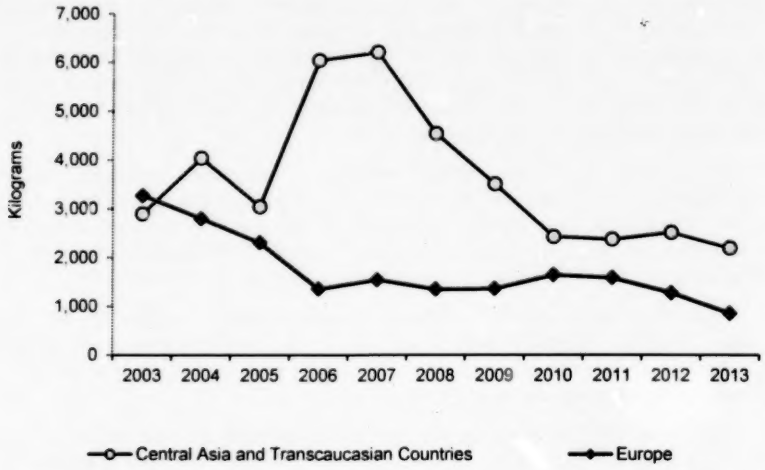
[21] Country report submitted by India to the Forty-ninth Session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, held in Vienna from 10 to 13 November 2014.

[22] *Drug Control in 2013*.

Figure 3
Opium seizures — Europe, Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries (2003-2013)
(Kilograms)



Heroin — global trends

52. Compared with seizures of opium and illicit morphine, heroin seizures cover a much wider range of countries. Several countries reported increasing seizures along the "southern route", where heroin is trafficked southward from Afghanistan, through either Iran (Islamic Republic of) or Pakistan, destined for Asia and Europe, often via African counties or maritime routes. Significant seizures continue to occur along the "Balkan route", where heroin is trafficked to Western and Central Europe overland via South-Eastern Europe. The "northern route" continues to be used to transport heroin from Afghanistan to markets in the Russian Federation.[23]

53. Heroin seizures in Afghanistan amounted to 11 tons in 2011 and 7 tons in 2012 and 2013, significantly above the average of 3 tons seized during the period 2000-2010. In 2013, heroin seizures in Afghanistan accounted for approximately 10 per cent of global heroin seizures. As cultivation and production levels increase, countries bordering Afghanistan and countries along the increasingly diverse supply routes continue to account for the majority of global heroin seizures. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, the National Drug Control Headquarters reported a 53 per cent rise in heroin seizures in 2013, with seizures amounting to 13.7 tons. Heroin seizures in Pakistan remained near record levels in 2013 and amounted to over 11 tons. Authorities reported that the drug situation in

[23] UNODC, *The Illicit Drug Trade through South-Eastern Europe* (Vienna, March 2014).

Afghanistan had a direct bearing on Pakistan and estimated that 44 per cent of all Afghan heroin transited through Pakistan.[24]

54. ARQ data and country reports suggest that heroin traffickers are increasingly using African countries, particularly those in East Africa, to ship drugs to Europe and other regions. In July 2014, Kenyan authorities seized a ship containing 377 kg of heroin and 33,200 litres of liquid heroin. In the United Republic of Tanzania, authorities reported significant increases in heroin seizures between 2010 and 2012 and indicated that drug traffickers were using alternative trafficking methods, such as reducing the amount of heroin trafficked in each consignment and sending a larger number of small packages. In West Africa, Nigeria reported seizures amounting to 25 kg of heroin in 2013, destined for North America and Western and Central Europe.

55. In East and South-East Asia, seizures of heroin increased for the third consecutive year, amounting to 12.4 tons in 2013. Heroin seizures also increased in South Asia and the Americas.

Heroin — regional trends

56. In Western and Central Europe, seizures of heroin in most countries either remained stable or continued to gradually decline, in line with the established trend. The exception was Belgium, where seizures of heroin increased dramatically, from 112 kg in 2012 to 1,182 kg in 2013. The increase was a result of two large individual seizures (865 kg and 230 kg) of heroin concealed in containers and intercepted by authorities at the port of Antwerp.

57. In 2013, heroin seizures in South-Eastern Europe increased slightly in comparison with 2012, although they remained below the levels observed in the region between 2007 and 2009. In Turkey, heroin seizures amounted to 13.5 tons in 2013, slightly above the 13.3 tons reported in 2012. A recent government report[25] highlighted several new developments in the routes and methods used by heroin traffickers. Those developments included an increase in heroin arriving in Turkey from Iraq instead of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the increasing use of sea containers in heroin trafficking and the diversification by organized criminal groups traditionally involved primarily in heroin trafficking into trafficking in cannabis resin and methamphetamine, in addition to heroin.

58. In 2013, heroin seizures in Central Asia were significantly lower than those reported between 2000 and 2008; seizures in the region have followed a generally decreasing trend since 2009. Kazakhstan reported[26] that narcotic substances were usually hidden in secret compartments in road vehicles and trains, in items of clothing and in body cavities.

59. The Russian Federation is a consumer market deriving its heroin supply from opium production and heroin manufacture in Afghanistan. Heroin continued to be

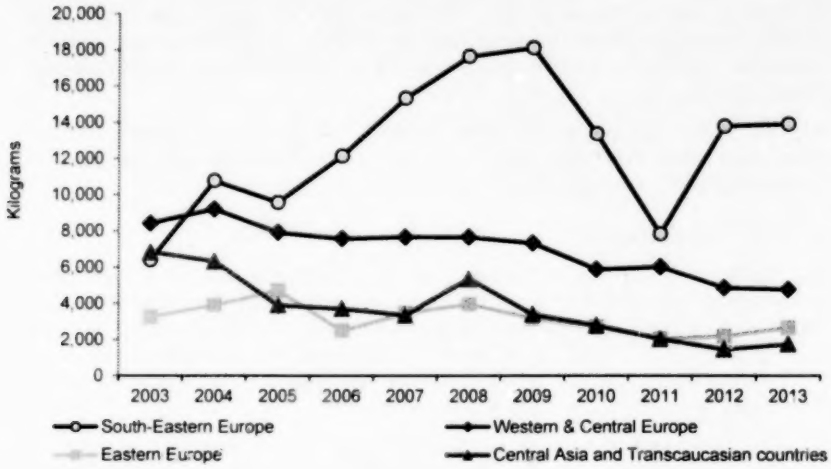
[24] Country report submitted by Pakistan to the Thirty-eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok from 21 to 24 October 2014.

[25] *2013 National Report to the EMCDDA*.

[26] Country report submitted by Kazakhstan to the Forty-ninth Session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, held in Vienna from 10 to 13 November 2014.

trafficked northward from Afghanistan to the Russian Federation via Central Asia. Between 2010 and 2013, heroin seizures by the Russian Federation where relatively stable, ranging from 2.0 to 2.6 tons per year.

Figure 4
Heroin seizures — Europe, Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries (2003-2013)
(Kilograms)



C. Cocaine

Cocaine — global trends

60. The main consumer markets for cocaine, namely North Am erica and Western and Central Europe, continued to be supplied by cocaine originating in South America, notably the Andean region. Cocaine from the Andean region is trafficked northwards to North America and across the Atlantic to Europe via the Caribbean or Africa. In 2013, Central America and the Caribbean continued to be reported as both transit and departure points for cocaine to Europe.

61. In 2013, South America continued to account for the majority of global cocaine seizures and cocaine seizures in the region remained at essentially the same level as the previous year. In North America, cocaine seizures decreased between 2007 and 2012 and data suggest a continued decrease in the availability of cocaine in the region. The United States accounts for most of the cocaine seizures in the region and the United States Drug Enforcement Agency estimates that cocaine availability has been declining since 2007.[27]

62. A secondary route for cocaine trafficked across the Atlantic to Europe involved the use of countries in Africa, notably West Africa, as transit countries.

[27] United States, Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Agency, *National Drug Threat Assessment 2013* (November 2013).

Nigeria reported the seizure of 209 kg of cocaine in 2013, while Ghana reported a record 901 kg. Côte d'Ivoire also reported the seizure of 20 kg of cocaine in 2013, down from 27 kg in 2012.

Cocaine — regional trends

63. Based on seizure data, cocaine is the third most trafficked drug in Europe, after herbal cannabis and cannabis resin. In recent years, cocaine trafficking in Europe has evolved and became more complex with individual drug seizure cases reported to UNODC showing that maritime trafficking has increased as a means of transporting large quantities of cocaine.

64. Cocaine seizures in Western and Central Europe peaked at 121 tons in 2006 then declined to an average of 62 tons between 2008 and 2012. The stable trend continued in 2013 with seizures amounting to 60 tons. Annual cocaine seizures decreased by more than 300 kg in Belgium, Ireland, Italy and Portugal, while annual seizures increased by more than 300 kg in Greece and Spain. In other countries in Western and Central Europe that provided data on cocaine seizures in both 2012 and 2013, the amount of cocaine seized had remained similar to previous years.[28]

65. In most parts of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe the availability of cocaine remains limited when compared with other types of illicit drugs. In 2013, seizures in Eastern Europe amounted to 478 kilograms, while seizures in South-Eastern Europe amounted to 553 kilograms. Seizure data show that cocaine traffickers continue to target many parts of these subregions, with cocaine seizures reported by 4 countries in Eastern European and 9 countries in South-Eastern Europe in 2013.

D. Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)

ATS — global trends

66. Seizures since 2009 point to a rapid expansion of the global ATS market, with total ATS seizures amounting to over 140 tons in both 2011 and 2012. In 2013, global ATS seizures decreased but remained significantly above levels recorded prior to 2011.

67. In 2013, global seizures of amphetamine remained concentrated in the Near and Middle East and South-West Asia, where amphetamine is trafficked primarily in the form of Captagon tablets. Saudi Arabia continued to seize the largest quantities of amphetamine by a single country, with Saudi customs reporting the seizure of 39.7 million pills in 2013, up from 34.3 million pills in 2012. Jordan (22.5 million pills) and the Syrian Arab Republic (6.1 million pills) also reported significant Captagon seizures in 2013.

68. The regions of East and South-East Asia and North America account for the majority of global methamphetamine seizures, and the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine has traditionally been concentrated close to those consumer markets. However, it has recently also spread to other countries, where different methods of manufacture are used.

[28] Within 300 kg of 2012 levels.

69. The UNODC global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme[29] observed that, in many regions of the world, a large proportion of seized pills marketed as "ecstasy" contain substances other than 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), and the trend of selling new psychoactive substances as "ecstasy" has been observed in recent years.

ATS — regional trends

70. In 2013, most European countries reported seizing similar quantities of amphetamine to the previous year, with seizures in the region amounting to 8.3 tons (7.4 tons in 2012). Three Member States from the region — the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany and Turkey seized over 1 ton of amphetamine in 2013. The United Kingdom seized 1.5 tons of amphetamine in 2013 and reported that amphetamine-type substances and new psychoactive substances are mostly sourced from countries in Asia via the Internet and imported through the postal system, predominantly by dealers. Germany seized 1.3 tons of amphetamine in 2013, up from 1.1 tons in 2012. Turkey seized 4.5 million Captagon tablets in 2013 and reported cooperation with the authorities in Bulgaria and Saudi Arabia to counter Captagon trafficking.[30]

71. Europe's share of global methamphetamine seizures in 2013 remained stable at 1 per cent. However, despite still accounting for a relatively small proportion of global seizures, the quantity of methamphetamine seized in Europe has increased in line with increases in other regions. In 2013, methamphetamine seizures in Europe remained at historically elevated levels and amounted 870 kilograms, which is more than double the amount recorded annually in any year prior to 2008.

72. In Greece, crystalline methamphetamine seizures increased from 1 kg in 2012 to 15 kg in 2013. According to the Turkish National Police, crystalline methamphetamine makes up the majority of methamphetamine seizures in the country.[31] In 2013, methamphetamine seizures accounted for the largest share of ATS seizures reported in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania and Moldova, as well as Cyprus, Greece and Portugal.

73. In 2013, over half (51 per cent) of global seizures of "ecstasy"-type substances occurred in Europe, with the majority of seizures concentrated in Western and Central and South-Eastern Europe. Seizure of "ecstasy"-type substances in South-Eastern Europe increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2013 to reach 1,226 kilograms. In Western and Central Europe, seizures have remained relatively stable since 2008 and ranged from 577 to 1,372 kilograms annually, which is well below the levels observed in between 2000 and 2007 when annual seizure averaged just less than 6 tons (5,992 kilograms).

74. In Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries, reported seizures of ATS amounted to less than 1 kilogram in 2013.

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[29] UNODC, "Global SMART Update", vol. 12, September 2014.

[30] Country report submitted by Turkey to the forty-ninth session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, held in Vienna from 10 to 13 November 2014.

[31] Turkish National Police (KOM), Turkish Report of Anti-Smuggling and Organised Crime 2013, Ankara, June 2014.

IV. Conclusions

75. Annual estimates of the area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2014, reaching record levels. Potential opium production in Afghanistan also increased in 2014. In South-East Asia, opium poppy cultivation was concentrated in Myanmar. Globally, seizures of opium and illicit morphine remained concentrated in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, while heroin seizures covered a wider geographic area. The 2013 data show an increase in the seizure of opiates trafficked from Afghanistan via the "southern route" and there has been an increased focus on that route by law enforcement agencies in several regions. Heroin seizures in South-Eastern Europe increased slightly, while seizures in Western and Central Europe remained stable at historically low levels.

76. Three Andean countries continue to account for virtually all cultivation of coca bush worldwide and the total area under coca bush cultivation decreased further in 2013. In Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe the availability of cocaine remained limited. Cocaine seizures in Western and Central Europe peaked at 121 tons in 2006, but have since declined to an average of 62 tons between 2008 and 2012 and remained stable at 60 tons in 2013.

77. After rapidly increasing up to 2012, global seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants stabilized in 2013. The regions of North America and East and South-East Asia continued to account for the majority of global methamphetamine seizures, and seizures in East and South-East Asia remained at record levels. In 2013, over half of the global seizures of "ecstasy"-type substances occurred in Europe, with the majority of seizures concentrated in Western and Central Europe and South-Eastern Europe. Seizures of methamphetamine increased in parts of the region and amphetamine seizures remained stable in most European countries.

78. Cannabis continues to be the most widely cultivated, produced, trafficked and consumed illicit drug worldwide. Global cannabis herb seizures increased in 2013 and seizures in Europe also increased to 362 tons. In recent years, a smaller proportion of global cannabis resin seizures have occurred in Europe.

23 April 2015

Original: English*

Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
Brussels, 22-25 June 2015
Item 3 of the provisional agenda**
Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation

Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe

I. Introduction

1. The present report summarizes activities of UNODC with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe during the period under review (second half of 2013, 2014 and first quarter of 2015). It also presents recent developments concerning relevant initiatives in these regions.

2. The UNODC work in these regions is in line with the UNODC strategy (2012-2015) and the UNODC Regional Programme for South-Eastern Europe, as well as UNODC thematic and global programmes and is complementary to the UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries, as well as with the Paris Pact Initiative.

3. In South-Eastern Europe, while the region has made much progress in the past years, a realistic assessment of threats, priorities and needs identified in the course of work in the areas of countering and preventing drugs, crime and terrorism demonstrate that it is crucial to ensure a rigorous path forward in fighting these challenges. In this context, UNODC's vision for the region both fundamentally supports UNODC's comprehensive goals in the fight against global crime, while reflecting the EU perspective held by potential future EU members in South-Eastern Europe. By positioning its efforts to ensure maximum complementarity with EU priorities for the region, best summarized through annual European Commission country progress reports, UNODC's efforts support the countries/territories of the

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region individually, as well as ensure and improve effective regional and transregional interconnectivity, taking advantage of UNODC's added value as a global actor.

II. South-Eastern Europe

4. The Balkan route continues to be among the most important heroin trafficking routes to Western and Central Europe. UNODC report *The Illicit Drug Trade through South-Eastern Europe*[1] (published in March 2014) divides the Balkan route of heroin into three branches. The northern branch traverses the Eastern Balkans (Bulgaria — Romania — Western and Central Europe), while the southern branch involves only one South-Eastern European country — Greece — and generally leads to Italy. The western branch refers to trajectories through the Western Balkans towards Western and Central Europe and involves both sea and land trajectories. Over the years, seizure volumes have been significant both at the start (Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran) and at the end (Western and Central Europe) of the Balkan route but they have declined recently, most notably in South-Eastern Europe. In 2012, the 10 countries and areas that comprise South-Eastern Europe seized less than 1 ton of heroin, a 10-year low. By contrast, 13.3 tons were seized "upstream" in Turkey that year and about 5 tons "downstream" in the route's destination markets in Western and Central Europe, suggesting that shipments are continuing to make it through South-Eastern Europe.

5. The core transportation network in South-Eastern Europe is multi-modal and includes road, rail and inland waterway links, along with a number of seaports, river ports and airports. Most drug trafficking is not multi-modal and road vehicles are the preferred mode of heroin transportation through South-Eastern Europe. Some official country reports, as well as large seizures of heroin in Turkey and in the destination countries in Western and Central Europe, suggest that large shipments are being trafficked both upstream and downstream along the Balkan route. But as there is no evidence of large seizures in South-Eastern Europe itself, there could be different explanations as to how heroin is trafficked though the region. Taken together, large seizures before and after South-Eastern Europe appear to indicate that the Balkan route remains a major conduit for heroin and that logistics for large shipments are exceedingly well organized.

6. South-Eastern Europe is seeing an expansion in the trafficking of Albanian cannabis. Cannabis herb seizures in the region doubled from 23 tons in 2011 to a 10-year high of 48 tons in 2012. As supply has increased, traffickers may be looking to develop and expand their supply chains into markets in Western and Central Europe. Profit margins are substantial, given the proximity between source and destination. In June 2014, the Albanian authorities concentrated operations on the large-scale cannabis cultivation in Lazarat, in the southern Gjirocastra region, where an estimated several thousand local people had been working on the plantations and had been involved in the harvesting and processing of the cannabis. The operation began on 16 June when the Albanian State Police sent in 800 police officers, special and rapid intervention forces, backed by armoured vehicles and seized 71,087 tons

[1] www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Illicit_DT_through_SEE_REPORT_2014_web.pdf.

of cannabis, dismantled five processing laboratories, confiscated considerable quantities of arms and ammunition and arrested 50 persons. The Police continue with its grip on the cannabis production in Lazarat. The quantity of marijuana seized in 2014 exceeded the total quantity seized during the last 9 years (94 tons).[2]

7. Crime groups from South-Eastern Europe have established close connections with cocaine producers in South America and are active in direct trafficking to Western and Central European ports. Although little of this cocaine actually transits South-Eastern Europe, it cannot be excluded that proceeds from this trafficking are in turn impacting the region. In this way, transatlantic cocaine trafficking poses an indirect threat to South-Eastern Europe.

8. Western Balkans continued to strengthen cooperation with EU States in drug control. In May 2014, representatives of EU States and Western Balkans met in Brussels to engage in a dialogue on drugs. At that meeting, which was the first since the adoption of the joint declaration of the EU and the Western Balkans on strengthening cooperation in the area of drug control and updating the 2009-2013 action plan of the EU and the Western Balkans on drugs, participants discussed past achievements with regard to cooperation between the regions, as well as the most recent developments in drug monitoring and policy. The declaration was adopted by ministers of home affairs of EU and Western Balkan States on 20 December 2013 in Montenegro, demonstrating the commitment of all parties to strengthening national drug information systems.[3]

9. In December 2013, the Serbian police carried out a country-wide police operation, codenamed "Thunder", as part of the Government's resolution to clamp down on drug dealing and distribution networks in the country. Following this operation, the national police underwent structural changes with a view to improving its performance in the areas of fight against organized crime and drug trafficking.

10. The UNODC Regional Programme for South-Eastern Europe (2012-2015) continued to support the national counterparts' efforts to apply international legal obligations, standards and norms and in strengthening the rule of law. Since October 2013, UNODC has carried out a large number of regional and national activities on drug related issues. In addition, the UNODC-WCO Global CCP, working in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro has undertaken multiple activities in the region.

11. Through its Regional Programme and Global Programmes, UNODC also participated in multiple events organized by its regional and international partner organizations and national counterparts: EU, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), South-Eastern European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC), Centre for Security Cooperation (RACVIAC), the Secretariat of the Police Cooperation Convention for South Eastern Europe (PCC SEE), the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (RAI), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control

[2] Mini-Dublin Group Regional Report on Western Balkans, Brussels, 7 November 2014: http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15145-2014-INIT/en/pdf.

[3] www.incb.org/incb/en/publications/annual-reports/annual-report-2014.html.

of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), Police Cooperation Convention for South Eastern Europe, South East European Cooperation Process (SEECP), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Mini-Dublin Groups, Bled Strategic Forum, Treptower Group, the Ministries of Interior and Health and Statistical Offices of the respective countries participating in the Regional Programme and others

12. Furthermore, in addition to the above, UNODC has undertaken series of national activities in the region. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNODC supported national stakeholders in the development of a new National Strategy on Prevention and Supervision of the Abuse of Narcotic Drugs and the National Plan for the Combating the Narcotic Drugs Abuse, and supported an initial dialogue among forensic and expert analyses laboratories in the country and planning for capacity-building support by UNODC.

13. In Serbia, cooperation was mostly focused in the field of drug demand reduction. In December 2014, Serbia adopted the National Drug Strategy (2014-2021) with the Action Plan for its Implementation (2014-2017). The Strategy draws on the evidence base provided, in particular, by the "Mid-Term Review of the National Drug Strategy of the Republic of Serbia", a study prepared by UNODC.

14. On 11 April 2014 UNODC and WHO facilitated the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Health and the CSOs in Albania, focusing on delivery of services in drug treatment and care.

15. The Regional Programme is part of the UNODC drug control platform set-up within the UNODC Inter-Regional Drug Control Approach (IRDC)[4] and the inter-connectivity of the Regional Programme is ensured with the ongoing activities implemented within the framework of UNODC's programmes and initiatives addressing the Afghan opiates trafficking such as the Paris Pact Initiative. Within the initiative "Networking the Networks" UNODC coordinated a law enforcement inter-agency meeting in December 2013 in Istanbul, Turkey. The initiative offers an innovative approach to confronting illicit drugs and crime and will link bodies such as the Central Asian Regional Information Coordination Centre (CARICC), the Gulf Criminal Intelligence Centre (GCIC), the Joint Planning Cell (JPC) and SELEC to create better coordination.

16. The Paris Pact Initiative, in collaboration with UNODC regional and interdivisional sections and programmes, including the Regional Programme for South-Eastern Europe, organized four Expert Working Groups, which were also attended by partners from South-Eastern Europe. The Expert Working Group on Drug Demand Reduction (Vienna, October 2013); the Expert Working Group on Precursors (The Hague, November 2013); the Expert Working Group on Improving Bilateral and Multilateral Information Sharing and Coordination of Operations (Antalya, February 2014); and the Expert Working Group on Illicit Financial Flows (Vienna, April 2014). UNODC developed an analytical report that provides the first consolidated basis for the Paris Pact partnership to develop its understanding of the illicit economy and a draft delivery plan for technical assistance implementation.

[4] The IRDC forms an innovative drug-control platform for integrated regional programme coordination and for increased impact on the illicit trafficking of opiates and on transnational organized crime.

The Research and Liaison Officers (RLO) network includes positions located in Belgrade and Skopje.

17. Since August 2013, the Regional Programme Steering Committee held three meetings, identifying common work priorities, partnership and resource opportunities, as well as communication and coordination measures. Meetings of the Committee were used to brief and consult all key stakeholders on relevant developments and to foster commitment and continuous support for the Programme. The Committee acknowledged the good results of the substantive work and the improved communication channels, as well as the added value of the Programme for the EU accession. The Committee approves yearly workplans of the Regional Programme and endorses the reports on the delivery of these workplans.

18. The mid-term in-depth evaluation of the UNODC Regional Programme took place from September 2014 to April 2015. The results of the evaluation will be announced in mid-2015. UNODC work in South-Eastern Europe was also presented to the Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC. The Executive Director of UNODC held a briefing to Member States on the UNODC Regional Programme for South-Eastern Europe in January 2013 and met with the Austrian Minister of Interior and with the Minister of State for Local Government of Albania.

A. Organized crime and illicit drug trafficking

19. Bilateral cooperation in addressing drug trafficking in the region continued to intensify among the countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. In 2013, the Minister of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministers of Interior of Montenegro and Serbia signed a protocol on the establishment of the Joint Centre for Police Cooperation in Trebinje, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

20. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia signed a security agreement in November 2013 that established procedures for the exchange of information, police cooperation and measures to combat crime.

21. In December 2013 Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia opened the Center for Police Cooperation of the Ministries of Interior at the border crossing between two countries in Tabanovce.

22. In May 2014, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia adopted the National Strategy on Drugs 2014-2020 and the Action Plan 2014-2017.

23. In November 2014, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland signed the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation for implementation of the "British methodologies and practices for the collection and analysis of information".

24. In December 2013, Albania signed a cooperation agreement with Europol.

25. In September 2014, a bilateral agreement between Serbia and the United States of America on cooperation in counter narcotics and law enforcement was signed.

26. In July 2013, EULEX and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kosovo under UNSCR 1244 signed a Technical Agreement on Intelligence Sharing.

27. In November 2013, the Police Directorate of the Montenegrin Ministry of Interior completed the Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA)[5] for Montenegro. According to this report, trafficking and trade in narcotics is the main activity of the organized crime groups of Montenegro. Cannabis, heroin and cocaine are the most trafficked drugs.

28. The UNODC Report on Drug Trafficking through South-Eastern Europe[6] was launched on 18 March 2014 in Vienna, with follow-up presentations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Report provides a solid ground for law enforcers and policymakers in the region and beyond.

29. The support to strengthen national capacities and regional cooperation in countering money-laundering, financial analysis and investigations, asset tracing and financial intelligence has been integrated in the Regional Programme's approach to South-Eastern Europe. The Regional programme invested in the process of analysing the impact and threat of illicit financial flows on countries on the Balkan Route of heroin trafficking as a follow-up to report on drug trafficking through South-Eastern Europe. The respective report is to be finalized and launched in 2015.

30. In 2014, UNODC reached the agreement with the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Country Team in Serbia to pilot the United Nations System Task Force on Transnational Organised Crime and Drug Trafficking as Threats to Security and Stability in the country with a view to further roll it out in other parts of the region. The first meeting of the United Nations Task Force took place in Belgrade on 26 January 2015.

31. The UNODC-WCO CCP, covering the ports of Durres (Albania), Bar (Montenegro) and — as of 2014 — Bijača (Bosnia and Herzegovina), carried out trainings, study tours, mentorship missions, provision of equipment, and other activities. In December 2013 a study visit was organized for officers of the Joint Container Control Unit (JCCU) from Durres to Rotterdam. In November 2014 Customs and Police officers of the Durres JCCU and prosecutors of the Serious Crime Prosecution office from Tirana made a study visit to the Italian port of Gioia Tauro. In December 2014, the Durres JCCU hosted officials from the Republic of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia who got acquainted with the developments and implementation of the CCP with particular focus on cooperation between the Customs and Police. A number of national and regional trainings for selected officers from the ports of Durres and Bar were held; equipment was provided to the ports of Bar and Bijača; 13,200 evidence bags were handed over to the JCCU of the Durres port; mentorship and study visits to the ports in Albania, Montenegro and Ecuador were carried out.

32. As a result of the technical assistance through the CCP, the numbers of seizures at the Durres Port, Albania, increased in 2014 by 80 per cent compared to 2013. Since its inception the CCP at Durres Port has increased detections and

[5] www.mup.gov.me/upravapolicije/vijesti/136045/Uradena-Procjena-opasnosti-od-organizovanog-kriminala-SOCTA.html.

[6] www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Illicit_DT_through_SEE_REPORT_2014_web.pdf.

confiscation of drugs and other illicit goods, including 23 kg of heroin, more than 5.6 tons of marijuana, and counterfeited goods valued at EUR 50,000 and US$ 150,000.

33. In 2014, Montenegro police seized a record 250 kg of cocaine in the port of Bar that was supposedly destined for Albania. In this context, and to discuss this seizure, a delegation from the State Police of Albania visited their counterparts in the Ministry of Interior of Montenegro with UNODC's support.

34. In March 2014, UNODC established an office in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in July 2014 a MoU was signed with the Government on the establishment of the Joint Container Control Unit in the Bijača dry port. In November 2014, CCP in Bosnia and Herzegovina commenced its implementation phase after a two-week theoretical training was held for the JPCU officers from the Indirect Taxation Authority (ITA) and the Border Police. Training also gathered observing officers from several other law enforcement agencies. In February 2015 in Mostar, a two-week practical training was organized for the JCCU, gathering officers from ITA and the Border Police.

B. Drug prevention and treatment, HIV treatment and care

35. South-Eastern Europe is not only a transit region along the Balkan route; it also faces consumption challenges in its own right. While estimated opiate user populations in most countries and territories in the region are relatively small, the combined regional user population is estimated at some 117,000 people, which compares well with the largest consumer markets in Western and Central Europe. Moreover, regional cocaine and ATS prevalence is indicated in some cases higher than the global average, but reliable data on local drug markets remains very limited.

36. The lifetime prevalence of illicit drug use in the general population in the Western Balkan region appears to be lower than the European average; however, in keeping with the situation in European countries generally, such use primarily involves cannabis, with greater proportions of young men than young women reporting experience of cannabis use. Most countries in the Western Balkans have produced empirical studies to estimate the size of populations who inject drugs, with data suggesting that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia may have the highest rates. However, given the variety of methodologies used, those estimates should be further developed to make them more reliable for comparison purposes. A quarter of all reported HIV cases in the region to date emanate from Serbia, where the largest populations of people who inject drugs in the region reside, and where HIV prevalence estimates among people who inject drugs are greatest (at nearly 5 per cent). While a quarter of cumulative HIV cases in the region are linked to injecting drug use, this is the case for less than 5 per cent of new cases since 2006.[7]

37. According to a joint estimate made by UNODC, UNAIDS, the World Bank and WHO, based on the most recent available data (2012), the problem of injecting drug abuse is evident in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. The number of people

[7] www.emcdda.europa.eu/news/2015/fs5/western-balkans-report.

who inject drugs who are also living with HIV was particularly high in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, where it was estimated that the prevalence of HIV among people who inject drugs was 23.0 per cent (compared with a global average of 13.1 per cent) and more than half of the people who inject drugs were estimated to be living with hepatitis C.[8]

38. On 25 June 2014, the National Survey on life styles of citizens in Serbia 2014 was launched in Belgrade, Serbia. According to the survey, the lifetime prevalence of any illicit drug use was 8.0 per cent in the entire population aged 18-64. Any illicit drug use in the last 12 months was less prevalent — 1.7 per cent of the whole population. The most frequently used illicit drug in the population was cannabis, the lifetime use of which was reported by 7.7 per cent of the respondents. Lifetime prevalence for heroin in the total population aged 18-64 was 0.4 per cent and the last 12 months prevalence rate was 0.1 per cent.[9]

39. The prevention and treatment of drug use component of the UNODC Regional Programme for South-Eastern Europe has been taken forward in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia resulting in an increased number of families and children trained in accordance with the UNODC best practices and broader services for treatment and care for people with drug dependence.

40. In 2013, in the area of prevention of drug dependence, UNODC trained 30 facilitators who would provide further trainings within UNODC courses. UNODC also trained families and children from 13 schools in the region, supported national institutions and civil society. In the area of treatment of drug dependence, UNODC trained 22 trainers who would provide further training and almost 400 experts from various fields of health care, held workshops and provided assistance to national authorities.

41. In 2014, in the area of prevention of drug dependence, UNODC trained 15 facilitators who would provide further trainings within UNODC courses. UNODC also expanded prevention portfolio in Serbia with a new Skills for adolescence pilot programme in cooperation with the Lions Club International Foundation, and within the initial stages of its implementation, five workshops were convened and resulted in a pool of 75 trained educators, outreach to 21 elementary school and over 1,300 students. The results of UNODC's implementation of Lions Quest Skills for adolescence programme in Serbia were presented at United Nations Headquarters at the Annual Lions Day with the United Nations on 7 March 2015.

42. UNODC organized a Regional Prevention Policy Makers Conference to present the results of work under the prevention programme "Strengthening Family Programme 10-14" (September 2014, Belgrade, Serbia) and promote UNODC international standards on drug abuse prevention.

43. In the field of treatment and care of drug dependence, UNODC achieved important results in extending the network of trained professionals and government counterparts through: trainings conducted for 67 medical professionals in Albania; 35 professionals in Serbia; 33 medical students in Skopje; round table on treatment standards in Albania.

[8] www.incb.org/incb/en/publications/annual-reports/annual-report-2014.html.

[9] www.batut.org.rs/download/novosti/2015FebruarIgreNaSreculzvestajEng.pdf.

44. On 21 March 2014, the First National Drug Treatment Conference in Albania was held providing a platform for 140 primary care specialists and CSOs to discuss drug treatment and new therapeutics (organized by the Mother Teresa University Hospital Centre, Ministry of Health, UNODC and WHO) focusing on the interdisciplinary fields of drug use, drug therapy, treatment and care. A new publication "The Multidisciplinary Treatment of Drug Use and Alcohol" was introduced at the conference.

45. In Albania, UNODC provided support to the signing of the MOU between the Ministry of Health and drug treatment service providers (NGOs).

46. Grants were distributed to four regional centres in Serbia (Belgrade, Kraguljevac, Niš, Novi Sad) to support innovative solutions related to sustained recovery management, i.e. resocialization and reintegration as part of the comprehensive system of drug abuse treatment.

47. In May 2014, UNODC provided the Course on elements of psychosocial treatment of drug dependence for the students of the Medical Faculty of Saints Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

48. In January 2015, UNODC initiated the Strengthening Family Programme 10-14 in Bosnia and Herzegovina in corporation with Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

III. Eastern Europe

A. Organized crime and illicit drug trafficking

49. In April 2014, an agreement between the EU and the Russian Federation on precursor chemicals came into effect, aimed at strengthening cooperation to prevent the diversion of precursors from legitimate trade by monitoring trade in precursors between the parties and providing mutual assistance to prevent diversion.[10]

50. In May 2013, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted new rules for handling narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors in medical establishments, which substantially reduced the number of administrative obstacles to the use of these substances for medical purposes. The Government, through a decree adopted in September 2013, reduced the list of documents required to apply for licences required for activities involving controlled substances. In August 2013, the Government approved its State policy strategy on narcotic drugs for the period until 2020, which focuses on treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts based on international best practices.[11]

51. In January 2014, a presidential decree was adopted in Belarus on State regulation of the circulation of poppy seeds, which substantially restricted the supply of those seeds as a raw material for illicit markets in the country.[12]

[10] www.incb.org/incb/en/publications/annual-reports/annual-report-2014.html.
[11] www.incb.org/incb/en/publications/annual-reports/annual-report-2014.html.
[12] www.incb.org/incb/en/publications/annual-reports/annual-report-2014.html.

52. In 2013, the Government of the Republic of Moldova transferred the Anti-Drug Department to the newly created General Police Inspectorate and established two regional units for the north and south of the country. The Administrative Code of that country was also revised to increase the sanctions for driving under the influence of alcohol, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or other substances with similar effects.[13]

53. Limited availability of heroin in Belarus and the Russian Federation led to an increase in abuse of locally produced, and readily available, substances such as acetylated opium and poppy straw extract. In 2013, 53 per cent of those listed on the State drug abuse register in Belarus had consumed homemade opium produced either from poppy straw or seeds. Also, the number of persons in Belarus who abuse methadone that has been obtained illicitly increased by 12.6 per cent.[14]

54. UNODC is working with the Russian Federation within a Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries, which focuses largely on counter-narcotics and the rule of law in order to respond effectively to drug trafficking and organized crime, but also envisages a component on health and impact/trends analysis across the region. In addition, the Russian Federation and UNODC are collaborating within the project on Counter-Narcotics Training of Afghan, Central Asian and Pakistani Law Enforcement Personnel, which has been successfully implemented from 2006 to December 2014. UNDOC and the Russian Federation are negotiating a new project to be launched in 2015 for the continuation of this project.

55. Another example of successful regional cooperation between UNODC and the Russian Federation is the implementation of a project completed in December 2014, which provided training for 72 Afghan drug police officers in the Domodedovo training centre. The training delivered was a successful experience and a new phase is being prepared to be launched in 2015.

56. In June 2014, UNODC established its presence in Belarus for the first time, through the placement of a National Officer who will be responsible to implement HIV/AIDS prevention activities. UNODC and Belarus have been expanding their strategic partnership in the last two years in different aspects related to the UNODC mandate.

57. In May 2013, the UNODC Executive Director visited Belarus to discuss ways to strengthen the joint collaboration. During this official visit to Minsk, the Executive Director visited the International Training Centre (ITC) and formally opened an International Conference on Combating Trafficking in Persons, jointly with the Minister of Interior of Belarus (MoI). As a follow-up to the high-level mission, UNODC delivered a training workshop in Belarus at the ITC on the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking in August 2013. One of the main outcomes of this mission was Belarus's request for UNODC technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of the ITC and include topics related to organized crime and drug control, including issues of addressing health and social needs of people who inject drugs (PWID). Subsequently, a number of UNODC missions were undertaken during 2014-2015 to evaluate formulate a project proposal to assist the ITC.

[13] www.incb.org/incb/en/publications/annual-reports/annual-report-2014.html.

[14] www.incb.org/incb/en/publications/annual-reports/annual-report-2014.html.

58. In December 2014, a Presidential Decree was adopted to take urgent measures to counteract the illegal drug trafficking. The Decree requests the Government to develop and adopt a comprehensive plan of effective measures to combat drug trafficking, drug prevention and social rehabilitation of drug users, by March 2015. In this context, and as requested by the Belorussian counterparts, UNODC submitted a set of proposals for consideration to be included among the initiatives of (Presidential Decree) "National Comprehensive Plan of effective measures to combat drug trafficking, drug prevention, social rehabilitation of drug users" in March 2015.

59. In Ukraine, UNODC operational activities on HIV/AIDS continued to be undertaken and are expanding in scope.

60. The UNODC-WCO CCP under the Black Sea Segment was initiated in both Ukraine and Moldova during 2013. Assessment missions were made to both countries during 2014.

61. In August 2013 the Government of Ukraine approved a new Strategy of the national policy on drugs for the period until 2020, prepared with the support of UNODC, Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. The Strategy is aimed at solving drug-related problems in society and at protecting public health and national security from the spread of drug abuse and drug-related crime. The innovative direction of the Strategy focuses on reducing drug demand, by prevention, overcoming stigmatization, treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent people.

62. In June 2013, UNODC Office in Ukraine signed a MoU with the Inter-agency Scientific-Research Centre on the Problems of Combating Organized Crime under the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine. The MoU serves as a framework for cooperation between UNODC and the Ukrainian Inter-agency Scientific-Research Centre, with the aim of facilitating collaboration on key areas of interest related to UNODC mandate, promoting regular dialogue and the exchange of information, data collection and the dissemination of best practices and tools.

63. UNODC organized a study visit to Lisbon, Portugal for 7 Ukrainian officials in February 2014. Portugal was chosen as the destination because of the successful outcomes of the local drug policy reforms that de-penalized drug users and begun providing treatment as alternative to imprisonment.

64. Ukraine and UNODC continue to cooperate under the framework of the Paris Pact Initiative — a partnership to counter traffic in and consumption of Afghan opiates. The UNODC Office in Ukraine is facilitating research and analysis on the trafficking routes. With the help of the UNODC Data Monitoring Platform of Afghan Opiate Trade Project (AOTP), Law Enforcement of GUAM Countries collected information about 3,252 cases of Individual Drug Seizures (IDS).

65. In May 2012, UNODC launched a project aiming at strengthening the capacities of the GUAM Member States to cooperate at the national and regional levels in combating money-laundering as well as in seizing and confiscating crime proceeds; and to strengthening cooperation, at both the national and regional levels. UNODC PO in Ukraine in Cooperation with GUAM Secretariat prepared "Compendium of drug-related statistics concerning GUAM" and published it on the official site of GUAM Organization. During the reporting period the Anti-Money-Laundering project finalized a report on review of the mechanisms of

inter-agency cooperation in GUAM Member States for prevention and combating "money-laundering", as well as seizure and confiscation of proceeds from crime. Two more regional workshops specially tailored for Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova were conducted to meet the deficiencies and specific needs identified in the report.

66. In the context of Moldova-EU visa liberalization regime in July 2014, the representatives of the Ministry of Interior of Moldova participated in meetings of the working group on visa liberalization regime, held in Brussels. They discussed drugs demand and supply in Moldova.

67. Moldova and Ukraine continued cooperation with the representatives of the EU assistance mission to the borders of Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM). In 2013, Moldova and Ukraine undertook the special operation "OVIDII" aimed at documenting drug-related crimes at the borders of Moldova and Ukraine.

68. The action plan for the implementation of the 2011-2018 National Drug Control Strategy in Moldova expired in 2013. The National Drug Control Commission of Moldova requested UNODC to provide technical assistance and expertise to review the evidence-based drug policy arrangement in Moldova. At the same line, the National Drug Observatory and the Ministry of Interior of Moldova requested assistance in enhancing the national drug reporting system, as part of the National Action Plan Moldova-EU Programme, regarding EU visa liberalization regime.

69. In October 2013, UNODC PO in Moldova technically assisted the national authorities in assessing the drug policy segment. The Czech Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction was selected to undertaken a capacity-building and assessment mission took place in October 2013, with a purpose of assisting Moldovan national authorities in drafting the 2014-2016 Action Plan on the Drug Control Strategy and enhance the national drug information system and the national reporting capabilities (National Drug Observatory).

70. Furthermore, UNODC PO in Moldova provided support to the Secretariat of the National Drug Control Commission, including through provision of small equipment.

71. In 2014, UNODC-WCO CCP conducted a successful interlocution with the Moldavian authorities which resulted in signing of a MoU on cooperation in the framework of the Programme and first introductory course for 22 officers of the named services. Experts of the Programme realized an assessment of the facilities of Giurgiurleste Sea Port for establishment of the Port Control Unit (PCU). In the beginning of 2015, the partners continue work on preparing for the second (practical) stage of the training for the customs and border guard officers and purchasing equipment for the PCU.

B. Drug prevention and treatment, HIV treatment and care

72. The levels of opiate abuse in Eastern Europe, supported by the supply of heroin from Afghanistan, remain high. An increase in the proportion of admissions

for treatment that were for cannabis abuse (from 8 per cent to 15 per cent) could be observed in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe between 2003 and 2012.[15]

73. Belarus and Ukraine have significantly scaled up access to opioid substitution therapy.[16]

74. Abuse of "ecstasy" in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe has remained above global average levels, with an annual prevalence rate of 0.6 per cent. The Russian Federation reported significant increases in the abuse of amphetamine, methamphetamine and "ecstasy" in 2013. Belarus also reported a significant increase in the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants during the same period, except for "ecstasy", which remained at the same level. A survey conducted in the Republic of Moldova in 2012-13 showed an increase in the abuse of methamphetamine.[17]

75. Eastern Europe has a significantly higher prevalence of injecting drug abuse, as well as of HIV among people who inject drugs, than the global average. Within those subregions, relatively high rates of injecting drug abuse were observed among the populations of Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

76. According to a joint estimate made by UNODC, UNAIDS, the World Bank and WHO, based on the most recent available data (2012), relatively high rates of injecting drug abuse were observed in the Russian Federation (2.29 per cent), the Republic of Moldova (1.23 per cent), Belarus (1.11 per cent) and Ukraine (0.88-1.22 per cent).[18]

77. In context of expansion of the scope of the joint collaboration, and in the field of HIV prevention, under the framework of the Global Fund, UNODC fielded a mission to Belarus in September 2013, to assess the country's current situation and response related to the HIV, focusing on the prevention and treatment in prisons. Following the mission, UNODC has launched the HIV prevention activities and recruited a National Expert in June 2014. The UNODC HIV project focuses on the increase of coverage of comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care services for people who inject drugs and in prison settings through outreach services and on strengthening the partnership between the law enforcement, health and CSOs in provision of harm reduction services for HIV. In this context, the ITC can also be associated in these initiatives and host coordination and/or workshops.

78. Since then, a number of activities have been implemented in Belarus. In particular, a training on stigmatization, discrimination, human rights issues, and the needs of key populations for Law Enforcement officials and CSOs representatives (October 2014); an assistance in getting registered ENHR project in Belarus aimed at the promotion of harm reduction services; a workshop on Estimating Size of PWID Populations in Belarus (March 2015).

79. UNODC contributed to the procedure of supporting Belarus in developing new HIV/AIDS State Programme (2016-2020) and preparing a proposal for the

[15] www.incb.org/incb/en/publications/annual-reports/annual-report-2014.html.
[16] www.incb.org/incb/en/publications/annual-reports/annual-report-2014.html.
[17] www.incb.org/incb/en/publications/annual-reports/annual-report-2014.html.
[18] www.incb.org/incb/en/publications/annual-reports/annual-report-2014.html.

consequent round of the GFATM financing (2016-2018), advocated for the inclusion of the provision on creation an intersectorial scheme of PWID readdressing to treatment and care into the National Plan of the anti-drugs measures; as well as assessment the need in amending health legislation and related norms in order to continue the HIV interventions among PWID after the end of the GF grant.

80. For 2015, UNODC plan to support the national health authorities responsible for HIV/AIDS monitoring and evaluation in conducting Behavioural Sentinel Surveillance among IDUs and prison inmates. The major part of the UNODC activities in Belarus for 2015 will be associated with the implementation of the UNODC Training Manual for law enforcement officials on HIV services provision for PWID into training process and integration into the curricula of the national educational institutions.

81. The Eurasian Professional Association of Addiction Medicine in cooperation with UNODC Ukraine, All-Ukrainian Narcological Association and the Clinton Foundation, organized the first scientific and educational Forum of EPAAM in Kiev.

82. In 2013, in the context of EMCDDA strengthening cooperation with countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy, 40 representatives and potential candidates of the National Drug Observatory of the Reitox network participated in the seminar organized with the support of European Commission (TAIEX).

83. With the purpose of enhancing the capacities of the resource experts in Moldova on latest evidence and learn about the international best practices on medication assisted treatment, harm reduction and psychosocial support on 24-25 June a Medical Forum on Drug Dependence Treatment and HIV Prevention among people who use drugs in the community and prisons, was organized jointly by UNODC and Pompidou Group.

IV. Recent regional initiatives

A. South-Eastern Europe

84. The following paragraphs provide a number of examples of the most recent initiatives related to combating drug trafficking and related crimes undertaken by UNODC in the region. On 9-11 December 2013, a Meeting on "Prevention and Suppression of Transnational Organized Crime in Southeast Europe – Convergence of Theory and Practice" was held in Ohrid, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and brought together national heads and senior experts of criminal investigation units and academia, whose research focus is on the prevention, detection and investigation of transnational organized crime.

85. In February 2014 in Belgrade, Serbia, UNODC participated in the meeting of the South Eastern European Regional Steering Group on Small Arms and Light Weapons. The Regional Steering Group meeting, chaired by the Regional Cooperation Council and UNDP, is a part of the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) governance structure and provides political and strategic guidance and ensures regional ownership.

86. On 13-14 February 2014 in Ljubljana, Slovenia, UNODC participated in the 4th meeting of the PCC SEE. As part of the established in 2013 dialogue with the PCC SEE Secretariat, the UNODC team discussed common areas for cooperation, in particular the UNODC-WCO CCP operating in the region.

87. On 29 May 2014 in Bucharest, Romania, UNODC participated in the meeting of Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs of the South East European Cooperation Process (SEECP) States, organized by the Romanian Chairmanship of the SEECP.

88. On 29 May 2014 in Bucharest, Romania, UNODC participated in the 8th Meeting of the Council of SELEC along with over 60 representatives of the law enforcement institutions from the SELEC Member States and guests from INTERPOL, RCC, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States.

89. On 26-28 June 2014 in Rakitje, Zagreb, Croatia, RACVIAC, UNODA and the Croatian Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, organized a seminar on Effective Practices of the Implementation of UNSCR 1540 gathering 30 participants, including representatives of the RACVIAC member countries, 1540 Committee, UNODC, IAEA, OPCW and OSCE.

90. Police training by ICITAP, with lecturers from Northwestern University was held on 18 August 2014 in Pristina, Kosovo under UNSCR 1244. The ten-week session training "School of Police Staff and Command", started in the Kosovo Academy for Public Safety, where 42 senior police officials attended from all countries in the region. Besides the officials of the Kosovo Police, the training was also attended by the police officials from the region.

91. On 1-2 September 2014 in Bled, Slovenia, UNODC participated in the annual meeting of the Bled Strategic Forum.

92. On 23-25 September 2014 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, SELEC held the Workshop on Tackling Drug Trafficking where 65 experts from SELEC Member States and the United States discussed forfeiture investigations and money-laundering related to drug trafficking.

93. On 23-24 September 2014 in Durres, Albania, UNODC participated in the First Regional Meeting of the South East Europe Firearms Expert Network (SEEFEN).

94. On 8-9 October 2014 in Ohrid, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, an Expert Drug Enforcement Roundtable was held by OSCE, the Ministry of Interior and UNODC focusing on the quality of the investigation and prevention of crime associated with drugs, the inclusion of forensic scientists with their research.

95. On 3-6 November 2014 in Pristina, Kosovo under UNSCR 1244, the Regional Border Security Conference was held. The Conference was organized by Kosovo Border Police and Customs and the United States Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) programme.

96. On 18 November 2014 in Pristina, Kosovo under UNSCR 1244, a conference was held by the OSCE and Kosovo Police for law enforcement officers, government representatives, and academics from the Western Balkans, Turkey and several EU countries on combating organized crime and transnational threats.

97. On 11-12 February 2014 and 4-6 March 2015 in Belgrade, meetings on Facilitation of Common and Coordinated Measures in the Western Balkans under the DCAF Border Security Programme were held, with participation of the signatory countries to the PCC SEE. The participants agreed on annual plans of common and coordinated operations in 2014 and 2015.

98. On 11 November 2014 in Skopje, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Regional conference "Police reforms within the criminal justice system and its implementation" was held by OSCE and Ministry of Interior. The conference was attended by representatives of the police of all countries of the region and was divided into six working sessions covering all aspects of police reform in the context of the criminal justice system.

99. On 2 December 2014 in Rome, Italy, Ministerial Conference "IPA 2013 Western Balkans" was held by the Italian Ministry of Interior focusing on results to be achieved by a project "IPA 2013 Western Balkans" which will be implemented in the following three years focusing on prevention and fight against transnational crime and corruption associated with cross-border implications with an aim of enhancing law enforcement on strategic and operational levels.

100. On 9 December 2014 in Belgrade, Serbia, Heads of Customs Authorities of Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro met to discuss cross-border cooperation and ways to improve in order to counter illicit trade by organized crime groups. The Croatian Customs Authorities offered their assistance to the Customs Authorities in the region to prepare for harmonization with EU regulations in the pre-accession period.

B. Eastern Europe

101. In September 2013, within the framework of the EU project "Heroine Route" and with the organization of the Moldova and the MIA of Georgia, meeting of the officials of Ukraine, Turkey, Azerbaijan, England, France, Germany, Europol, EUBAMM, CARICC, GUAM, SOCA and DEA was held to discuss issues of regional and transregional cooperation among law enforcement agencies in combating drug trafficking, exchange of operative information, establishment of communication network, investigation methods, routes of drug trafficking as well as the issues of international cooperation in this regard.[19]

102. On 16-17 December 2013, a session of the working subgroup on combating illegal distribution of drugs was held at the GUAM Secretariat in Kiev, Ukraine. The session was attended by relevant representatives of the law enforcement agencies of Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Ukraine, as well as by UNODC in Ukraine.[20]

103. In May 2014 in Moscow, Russian Federation, a Ministerial Meeting to counter illicit drugs was held under the framework of the G8 presidency. This Meeting was preceded by three expert-level meetings: "Reducing the supply of drugs through police cooperation", "Alternative development for drug production regions" and

[19] Mini-Dublin Group Regional Report on Eastern Europe and Caucasus, Brussels, 17 December 2014. http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-16958-2014-INIT/en/pdf.

[20] http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-16958-2014-INIT/en/pdf.

"Decriminalisation of youth environment by reducing the demand for drugs through rehabilitation and re-socialization of drug users". UNODC participated in the three events. During these meetings, the participants highlighted that more efforts were to be invested in regional and global cooperation. The Conference issued a Declaration and recommendations.

27 April 2015

Original: English*

Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
Brussels, 22-25 June 2015
Item 4 of the provisional agenda**
Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

I. Introduction

1. The Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Europe, held at Vienna from 2 to 5 July 2013, adopted a set of recommendations following the consideration by working groups of the issues defined below.

2. In accordance with established practice, the report of the Tenth Meeting was forwarded to the governments represented at the session. A questionnaire on the implementation of the recommendations adopted at that Meeting was dispatched to Governments on 28 January 2015.

3. The present report was prepared on the basis of information provided to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by governments in reply to that questionnaire. As of 24 April 2015, replies had been received from the Governments of Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

* Available only in English, French, Russian and Spanish, which are the working languages of the subsidiary body.
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II. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting

Issue 1: Demand reduction and related measures

Recommendation (a)

4. It was recommended that Governments develop, review and strengthen integrated drug demand reduction policies and programmes that offer effective, science-based prevention and care in health-care and social services across the spectrum, from primary prevention to early intervention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration.

5. Armenia reported that the programme and schedule of implementation of measures for combating drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking for 2015 were approved by Government decree of 25 September 2014.

6. Belarus reported that a system of nationwide measures to stabilize the drug situation and a comprehensive plan of action aimed at the adoption of effective measures to counter drug trafficking, prevent drug abuse and facilitate the social rehabilitation of drug users, had been approved.

7. Belgium reported that the national drug policy promoted a holistic and integrated approach, focusing on prevention and assistance to persons affected by drugs.[1] A number of diverse care and support services were implemented, including prevention initiatives in schools, specialized outpatient and residential care services and reintegration initiatives.

8. Bulgaria reported that national legislation was regularly updated and a new Anti-Drugs Strategy 2014-2018 had been adopted. These documents developed, reviewed and strengthened drug demand reduction policy in various fields, including prevention, early interventions, treatment and harm reduction.

9. Cyprus reported that the national Strategy provided overarching political framework and priorities for 2013-2020. It was based on respect for human dignity, liberty, the rule of law and human rights, taking a balanced, integrated and evidence-based approach to the drugs phenomenon. It promoted prevention, treatment and social reintegration, harm reduction, supply control and regulation, and international cooperation.

10. The Czech Republic reported that its national Drug Policy Strategy (2010-2018) was coordinated, interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral, with four main pillars: primary prevention, treatment and social reintegration, harm reduction, and drug supply reduction. It was built on comprehensive and balanced approach and encompassed coordination and funding, monitoring, research, and evaluation, and international cooperation. As of December 2014, the Strategy was reviewed to increase effectiveness of the response to issues associated with substance abuse.

11. Finland indicated that preventive work was carried out in social and health care, youth work, schools and education institutions. Methods of prevention were developed by the National Institute for Health and Welfare and by NGOs and local

[1] Joint Declaration of the Interministerial Conference on Drugs held in 2010, entitled "A holistic and integrated drug policy for Belgium".

authorities. National legislation was to be revised to reinforce preventive work in municipalities. The importance of multiprofessional cooperation among local authorities and service providers, including representatives of education, social welfare, health care and youth authorities, employment administration, the police and NGOs was stressed.

12. Georgia reported that its national drug strategy and action plan for 2014-2015 were based on principles of protection of human rights and a balanced approach and focused on demand reduction. The Action plan provided a wide range of measures for prevention, early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation, in conformity with scientific evidence.

13. Greece reported that a national services network, consisting of a wide range of agencies, was operating and that all services were based on the national Drug Strategy 2014-2016, focusing on a public health approach and evidence-based practices.

14. Kazakhstan reported that the recommendation was carried out within the framework of activities under the State health-care development programme Salamatti Kazakhstan (Healthy Kazakhstan) 2011-2015, and national sectoral programmes on combatting drug addiction and drug trafficking for the period 2012-2016.

15. Latvia reported that demand related measures were part of the national drugs policy and were being implemented continuously. With regard to new actions taken, in the second half of 2014, extra financial resources had been allocated to cover 60 more places for minors in drug treatment programmes.

16. Luxembourg reported series of prevention and demand reduction measures that had been implemented at national level. Universal prevention projects had been implemented in schools and municipalities. Selective prevention measures targeted at-risk groups. Treatment services included outpatient, residential and substitution treatment, and involved NGOs, doctors as well as hospitals, operating under governmental control. Social reintegration measures included also housing assistance, language courses and support for employment.

17. Romania indicated that the national Anti-Drug Strategy 2013-2020 integrated drug demand and supply reduction, while developing coordination, international cooperation, research, assessment and information in the field, by strengthening an integrated national system of prevention and care consistent with scientific evidence. It included universal and selective prevention measures implemented in schools, families and in the community.

18. The Russian Federation reported that a number of legislative amendments were in force, including related to the possibility for courts to order treatment and/or social rehabilitation, under both, criminal and administrative proceedings, establishing administrative liability for the refusal to do so. A subprogramme on comprehensive rehabilitation and resocialization of persons who use drugs was approved within the framework of the national programme on combatting drug trafficking, and activities in this regard were coordinated by the Federal Drug Control Service. Further legislative amendments were pending, which would introduce legal definitions and regulate the involvement of non-profit organizations.

19. Spain reported that the national Drug Strategy covered all areas of demand reduction policy, as well as supply control. Prevention activities included universal prevention in schools, families, communities and work places, and selective prevention focused on risk groups. Care and treatment were delivered through outpatient centres, hospital units, therapeutic communities and methadone units. Harm reduction measures such as centres for social emergencies, safe use rooms and syringe exchange were also available. Rehabilitation and social reintegration activities were developed in outpatient and inpatient centres, and housing and employment assistance was provided.

20. The United Kingdom reported that its national approach to drugs balanced three key themes, reducing the demand for drugs, restricting the supply of drugs, and supporting individuals to recover from dependence. A series of measures were reported, including prevention programmes focused on drug use resistance, as well as housing and employment assistance. The implementation of FRANK,[2] the Government's drugs information and advice service, reflected new and emerging patterns of drug use and evolved to remain in line with young people's media habits.

21. Hungary and Israel indicated that action had been taken without providing further details.

Recommendation (b)

22. It was recommended that Governments ensure that national drug demand reduction strategies deliver comprehensive policies and programmes using a multi-agency approach that includes health-care, social care, criminal justice, employment and education agencies working together to effectively reach persons at risk and persons already engaged in illicit drug use.

23. Armenia reported that a national inter-institutional commission on the prevention of trafficking and illicit drug trafficking was responsible for enhanced control and efficiency in the fight against illicit trafficking and coordination of governmental agencies in the field of prevention. Pursuant to the National Strategy, secondary schools, colleges and other educational institutions included educational programmes and courses on prevention and illegal circulation of drugs.

24. Belarus reported that a comprehensive plan of action aimed at the adoption of effective measures to counter drug trafficking, to prevent drug abuse, including among children and young people, and to facilitate the social rehabilitation of drug users was approved in March 2015.

25. Belgium reported that the main treatment objectives set out in the national drug policy included promotion of a holistic and collaborative support strategy, provision of a wide range of facilities and comprehensive care, training of new health workers and achievement of a balanced geographical distribution of centres. In addition, the public health sector had developed close ties with the justice sector with the aim of proposing medical alternatives to imprisonment.

26. Bulgaria reported that various ministries, municipalities, agencies and NGOs were involved in the implementation of the national Anti-Drug Strategy. Main players in the field of demand reduction were the Ministry of Health and

[2] www.talktofrank.com/.

municipalities. To ensure a balanced and comprehensive approach, various ministries and agencies were included in the national Drug Council.

27. Cyprus indicated that its national Antidrug Council was the responsible coordinating body in the field of drugs and alcohol, to ensure implementation of the national action plan by all relevant actors, including various ministries and representatives of health care, social care, criminal justice, employment, education and defence sectors. The prevention pillar of the national Strategy concentrated on vulnerable groups, with early intervention programmes.

28. The Czech Republic reported that the national Drug Strategy and Action Plan were drafted and reviewed in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders. The process was coordinated by the Government Council for Drug Policy Coordination (GCDPC) to maintain a balanced and cost-effective approach. In 2011, a profession of "addictologist" had been introduced into national legislation.

29. Finland reported that coordination of national measures related to drug policy fell under the national Drug Policy Coordination Group led by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. Bodies represented in this Group included several ministries, the National Police Board, the Office of the Prosecutor General, customs authorities, the National Board of Education and the National Institute for Health and Welfare and Fimea (Medicines agency). The Group discussed legislative amendments and recent research findings and submitted initiatives for action.

30. Georgia reported that the demand reduction focus of the national drug policy was implemented by several agencies. The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Youth Affairs, and the Ministry of Interior Affairs conducted several prevention activities and programmes. The Ministry of Health operated inpatient and outpatient treatment programmes for drug addicts, in cooperation with international organizations and local NGOs, including harm reduction programmes and employment assistance. Almost 80 per cent of the total injecting drug users were being provided with harm reduction programmes.

31. Greece indicated that since the 1980s, the development of agencies was based on a comprehensive strategy that included drug related services, health and social care, criminal justice, vocational training, employment and formal education support. Selective prevention programmes as well as treatment agencies covered both vulnerable groups to drug use and problematic drug users.

32. Hungary reported that action had been taken without providing further details.

33. Israel reported that its drug control efforts were coordinated by the Israel Anti-Drug Authority, established in 1988. IADA was responsible for formulating all national supply and demand reduction policies, and oversaw cooperation and coordination among professionals in government and non-governmental agencies in prevention, treatment and law enforcement.

34. Kazakhstan reported that inter-agency coordination (Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health and Social Development) was also taking place through activities under the State health-care development programme Salamatti Kazakhstan 2011-2015 and sectoral programmes on combatting drug addiction and drug trafficking for the period 2012-2016.

35. Latvia reported that national drugs policy was built on inter-institutional cooperation, with the Ministry of the Interior as the main coordinating body.

36. Luxembourg reported that demand reduction actions were coordinated by the National Drug Coordinator. National strategies and action plans (2010-2014 and 2015-2019) were based on the priorities set by relevant authorities and aimed to address current challenges and focused on demand and supply reduction, including risk, harm and nuisance reduction, research and information, international relations and coordination mechanisms.

37. Romania reported that prevention of drug use in schools, families, and the community was implemented through campaigns and by counselling centres, in collaboration with school inspectorates, public health authorities, police directorates for social assistance and child protection, the penitentiaries, and by civil society.

38. The Russian Federation reported that the national anti-drug strategy had been approved until 2020. The National programme on combatting drug trafficking had been also approved for 2015-2016. It was further indicated that a number of constituent entities had been developing service provision mechanisms for comprehensive rehabilitation and resocialization of drug users, and an experimental programme in Moscow was developed to provide social services to citizens suffering from drug addiction.

39. Spain reported that the national drug policy was developed through the national Plan on Drugs, which included the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, the Ministries of Interior (law enforcement and prisons), Foreign Affairs, Education, Finances, as well as regional and local administrations, academia and civil society organizations.

40. The United Kingdom reported a cross-governmental approach with key departments involved in action to tackle drugs. Action was taken to protect groups most at risk, such as children and young people, including through programmes in schools, including the provision of evidence-based information and toolkits.[3]

Recommendation (c)

41. Governments were encouraged to consider, within their legal frameworks and in compliance with applicable international laws, enabling their criminal justice systems to provide treatment and rehabilitation as alternatives to prosecution and prison for drug-using offenders.

42. Armenia reported that methadone treatment for people with opiate addiction had been used since 2009. The Government had implemented rehabilitation as alternative to prosecution and prison for drug-using offenders based on its 2012-2016 Strategic Program for Legal and Judicial Reforms and the List of Measures Deriving from the Program. A specialized probation service would be created within the Ministry of Justice, which would ensure, in collaboration with the penitentiary service, the rehabilitation and reintegration of convicted persons in society.

43. Belgium reported that unauthorized possession of a substance under control, regardless of the quantity, was prohibited by law, however criminal proceedings

[3] www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/nps-a-toolkit-for-substance-misuse-commissioners.pdf.

were to take into account individual circumstances. Alternatives to criminal proceedings in some cases of use for personal consumption were envisaged by law, through voluntary medical treatment or therapy and the abstaining from drug use in the future.

44. Bulgaria reported that according to its legislation, treatment for drug-using offenders was provided only as an additional measure to the already imposed criminal sanction.

45. Cyprus reported that national legislation providing for alternatives to imprisonment for drug dependent individuals, drafted in 2012, was pending for adoption. A Protocol of cooperation was implemented for the referral of young drug users (first-time offenders) to treatment, as an alternative to prosecution.

46. The Czech Republic reported that court-ordered treatment was not an alternative punishment included in the criminal code, but was used as a protective measure, by ordering compulsory treatment to the offender.

47. Finland indicated that alternative sanctions to prison had been developed for drug users: a reprimand procedure for young users and referral to treatment for problem users. The Prosecutor General had encouraged prosecutors to waive charges for drug users who had sought treatment. Seeking treatment was to be demonstrated by written proof indicating that the drug user had sought treatment at a treatment institution or had booked a place or an appointment there.

48. Greece reported that the new national legal framework provided alternatives to imprisonment for drug using offenders.

49. Hungary indicated that action had been taken without providing further details.

50. Israel reported that the national legislation provided a methodology for the calculation of fines, as well as the possibility for courts to substitute punishment by treatment for drug users, for a period and in accordance with a programme determined by the court. A pilot drug treatment court was ongoing in Tel Aviv.

51. Kazakhstan reported that under its criminal code, an individual who had voluntarily relinquished such substances, acquired for personal consumption, or who had voluntarily attended a medical facility in connection with their use for non-medical purposes, or actively contributed to exposing or disrupting offences related to illegal trafficking or to detecting property obtained through criminal means, was to be exempted from criminal liability.

52. Latvia reported that treatment and rehabilitation was provided as an alternative in the national criminal justice system, but, that unfortunately, data on the extent of alternatives to prosecution did not yet exist.

53. Luxembourg reported that its national legislation of 1973 allowed competent authorities to propose treatment and rehabilitation services for drug users, under certain conditions. Treatment may be proposed instead of prosecution, or as an alternative to imprisonment upon conviction. The relevant authority would cooperate with the responsible doctor to monitor progress and results. For persons under the age of 21, therapeutic assistance may also be provided by a non-profit organization called Impuls Youth Solidarity Service.

54. Romania reported that in 2014, a therapeutic justice concept (legal provisions on alternative to imprisonment for possession of drugs for own consumption) had been implemented.

55. The Russian Federation reported legislative amendments in force, including the possibility for courts to order treatment and/or social rehabilitation, under both, criminal and administrative proceedings, and establishing administrative liability for the refusal to do so. A federal bill would expand the rights of courts to order treatment to persons who occasionally use illicit drugs and would include a deferral of sentences for convicted persons suffering from drug addiction. Reference was also made to legislation strengthening the role of non-profit organizations.

56. Spain reported that its legal system foresaw the possibility that sentenced drug using offenders could ask for an alternative treatment to prison, and it was up to the Court to decide upon such request on a case by case basis.

57. The United Kingdom reported that recovery was at the heart of the national approach, and ensured a wider focus on issues such as housing and employment, through its programme "Public Health England". In April 2014, Liaison and Diversion schemes has been launched, to ensure that people with mental health problems and other vulnerabilities could access appropriate interventions through an assessment and referral process. A further roll-out programme was to start in April 2015, placing mental health professionals in police custody suites and Crown and Magistrates courts.

Recommendation (d)

58. Governments were encouraged to provide specialized training for prison officers working with drug-dependent inmates.

59. Armenia reported that pursuant to its law on criminal executive service, penitentiary officers needed a mandatory certification. Trainings included specialized courses on treatment of drug-dependent inmates. It was indicated that 1,995 penitentiary officers had participated in trainings and 720 officers had taken special trainings including on treatment of drug-dependent inmates.

60. Belgium indicated that there were two training centres for staff of the penitentiary system, providing a variety of training courses led by experts. Initial training for surveillance personnel included regulations, indications and effects of drug use; general basic training was provided for other staff in prisons, such as administrative, medical management staff, and continued extensive training was also provided for various categories of staff.

61. Bulgaria indicated that training seminars with medical specialists in prison setting were annually conducted on various topics, including on the abstinence syndrome, its diagnostics and treatment, types of dependencies, specifics of work with drug users in the penitentiary environment and prevention of overdose after release from prison. Trained personnel in prisons was responsible for the implementation of a short-term programme to minimize harm and a medium-term programme for treatment of addictions in the national prison system.

62. Cyprus reported that specialized training on drugs was offered to prison officers since 2014 and staff (from the health sector) working in a drug treatment programme provided in prisons had participated in a specialized training in Greece.

63. The Czech Republic reported that education was provided continuously. In 2014, two rounds of a basic addictological course had started, attended by 40 employees from the national Prison Service. The course focused on prevention of transmission of infectious diseases and overdoses.

64. Finland indicated that it was possible to use various programmes on substance abuse, including social and occupational rehabilitation measures, and individual support measures in prisons to influence prisoners' attitudes, emotional life, intoxicant abuse, cognitive and social skills, social networks and social circumstances. The national approach was based on the concept that an individual could change and mature.

65. Georgia reported that the Ministry of Correction carried out several programmes to train its staff in various psycho-rehabilitation programmes, including on overcoming drug-addiction (715 staff members had been trained in 2014). Basic training on factors contributing to overcoming dependency had been providing for all employees of the Division of Rehabilitation Programs of the National Probation Agency, and specialists at that Division had been trained in using cognitive-behavioural methodology, to facilitate the delivery of rehabilitation services for addicted persons. "Training for trainers" in therapeutic group work was also planned.

66. Greece reported that specialized training programmes were offered for prison officers working with drug dependent inmates. The most notable collaboration in this regard was between the Ministry of Justice, KETHEA, the University of Thessaloniki and the ACC University of California, San Diego.

67. Hungary indicated that action had been taken without providing further details.

68. Israel reported that law enforcement officers working in the Israel Prison System underwent training for working with drug dependent inmates, and that treatment programmes were available in the prisons.

69. Kazakhstan reported that in 2014, a three-day workshop had been held at the Ministry of Health and Social Development for doctors and psychiatrists from institutions in the penal correction system, informing them about the principles of drug-related motivational counselling. The workshop had been attended by 16 health workers from the penal correction system.

70. Latvia reported that training on work with drug dependent inmates was part of the general training programme for imprisonment and probations service staff.

71. Luxembourg reported that trainee guards attended a six-hour course on problems relating to drug addiction and dependence delivered by the Director of the Manternach Therapy Centre (centre for drug addicts, organized as a therapeutic community). During training for promotional purposes, guards attended a 12-hour follow-up course.

72. Romania reported that its training and documentation was based upon the results of training needs assessments. Basic sessions in the field of drug prevention were provided to 200 employees of the National Penitentiary Authority, and in the field of drug addiction addressed to 100 probation counsellors.

73. Spain reported that specialized training was provided to prison officers working with drug dependant inmates, financed by the National Plan on Drugs. These trainings were provided online or face-to-face.

74. The United Kingdom reported that substance misuse training was provided to prison officers as part of the Prison Officer Entry Level Training, and was further provided as necessary. The majority of these trainings in England and Wales were now delivered by substance misuse providers commissioned by the National Health Service who met their delivery standards and had the necessary expertise.

Issue 2: Responding to changing trends in drug use, including new psychoactive substances

Recommendation (a)

75. Governments were encouraged to be proactive in contributing information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Early Warning Advisory on New Psychoactive Substances[4] so as to benefit from timely warnings regarding new psychoactive substances, analysis of developing trends in trafficking, current modi operandi and legislation developed to curb their abuse.

76. Armenia reported that a focal point within its national police had been established in 2014 to participate in the ION Project of UNODC, aimed at implementation of international operations and exchange of information on new psychoactive substances.

77. Belgium indicated that the rapid growth of NPS constituted a major problem, 91 such substances having been detected in 2014. The Belgian Early Warning System on Drugs was monitoring closely the emergence of NP, and collaborated with the Federal Police, customs and the Federal Agency for Medicines and Health Products, particularly with regard to precursors. In addition, laboratories and experts were required to report immediately to the results of all analyses carried out.

78. Bulgaria reported that the National Focal Point belonging to the European Information Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction was incorporated in legislation. In addition, a Public Information System for Drugs and Drug Addiction, and an Information System for Early Warning of New Drugs as part of the European Early Warning System were established and maintained.

79. Cyprus reported that a national level Early Warning System on NPS was established. The data was collected mainly by a working group consisted of representatives of the Ministry of Health, police and of the drug therapeutic network, and managed by the National Focal Point. Cyprus also participated in the EU Early Warning System by sending all relevant information to the EMCDDA.

80. The Czech Republic reported that it was a member of the EU Early Warning System, and that a special interministerial and interdisciplinary expert working group for EWS had been established by the GCDPC.

81. Georgia reported that following legislative amendments, the illicit traffic in some psychoactive substances which were used as the main substance for preparing home-made drugs had been criminalized. A State Commission, composed of

[4] See www.unodc.org/LSS/Home/NPS.

relevant ministries, was established to monitor and analyse its mechanism regarding NPS. In terms of results achieved, it was reported that in comparison to the previous year, illicit traffic of new psychoactive substances had been decreased by over 90 per cent.

82. Greece reported that its early warning system committee was working with the Reitox focal point, in collaboration with EMCDDA. Additionally, the General Customs Directorate and Excise Duties participated in Project ION (International Operation on NPS) with the aim to support law enforcement agencies in preventing NPS from reaching consumer markets, and in IONICS (secure online tool communicating incidents of suspicious shipments of NPS trafficking).

83. Latvia reported that in the previous two years, data on NPS had been provided using such data collection tools as the Annual Report Questionnaire, the Global Smart Questionnaire on NPS and the UNODC seizures questionnaire.

84. Luxembourg reported that new trends among drugs users were assessed by the National System for Epidemiological Surveillance of Drug Use (RELIS), which relied on data from specialized inpatient and outpatient treatment centres and low-threshold facilities, general hospitals, the judicial authorities and national prisons. The National Early Warning System on consumption behaviour was the major source of national data on NPS, and was based on a network of specialized drug agencies, hospitals, emergency departments, judicial authorities, and the Ministry of Health.

85. Romania reported that it had not yet participated in this programme, but would like to contribute and receive timely warnings on NPS, analysis of developing trends in order to curb their abuse.

86. The Russian Federation reported that 36 new substances and their derivatives with psychoactive effect had been placed under national control. The Federal Drug Control Service (FRCS) was actively using the IONICS automated online system, which provided for operational exchange of information between competent authorities on detection data, trafficking routes, supply chains, and dismantling of illegal laboratories producing NPS.

87. Spain reported that it had been providing information to UNODC on NPS through the Early Warning Advisory. The national Early Warning Advisory (SEAT) had been set up in March 2012 by the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs (Spanish Observatory on Drugs), in order to meet requirements by the EU-EWS (EMCDDA).

88. The United Kingdom reported on its active work with UNODC to develop and contribute data to the Early Warning Advisory database, as well as on its work at international fora to promote its use. Most recently, analytical data to assist with forensic identification of NPS were provided to the database.

89. Croatia, Hungary and Israel indicated that action had been taken without providing further details; Finland indicated that action was in progress.

Recommendation (b)

90. It was recommended that Governments conduct information and education campaigns among the general public to alert them to the dangers of the use of new psychoactive substances and so reduce demand for their availability.

91. Armenia reported that in order to raise awareness, TV programmes were periodically focusing on the dangers of drugs and psychotropic substances.

92. Belarus reported that all relevant State bodies issued regular media releases (print and electronic media, radio and television) on countering drug addiction and drug-related crime.

93. Belgium reported that while the problem of NPS was growing, their use in Belgium remained limited and therefore it did not consider at this stage conducting of an information campaign. However, alerts were issued in relation to drugs use which could lead to death (e.g. PMMA).

94. Cyprus indicated that information on NPS was disseminated by the national Antidrug Council through its monthly newsletter, which was sent to policymakers, the House of Representatives, mass media, professionals working in the field and academics. The general public was also informed of seizures of a new psychoactive substance.

95. The Czech Republic reported that the general public could find information on the governmental website drogy-info.cz, and a new factsheet from EMCDDA which was published in March 2015, had been translated into Czech. Educational media campaigns for the general public were not conducted due to the lack of financial resources.

96. Finland reported that safety campaigns were organized annually, focusing on all substance abuse. A general intoxicant education campaign was also conducted during the annual substance abuse prevention week, and social media and special drug information sites were used to inform about all substances including NPS.

97. Georgia reported that a wide-scale anti-drug awareness raising campaign was launched. Together with doctor-narcologists, a number of meetings had been organized with students of higher educational institutions and pupils of public schools. A broad media-campaign had been carried out and numerous reports, TV and radio programmes had been devoted to drug-related topics. Furthermore, the issue had been widely covered by the press and social networks (Facebook).

98. Greece reported that information and education campaigns were included in the national prevention programmes practices.

99. Israel indicated that action had been taken without providing further details.

100. Kazakhstan reported that this recommendation had been carried out within the framework of the activities of the State health-care development programme Salamatti Kazakhstan 2011-2015 and sectoral programmes on combatting drug addiction and drug trafficking for the period 2012-2016.

101. Latvia reported that a cycle of lectures on NPS in schools targeting students at the age of 13-15 had been carried out in the second half of 2014.

102. Luxembourg reported that training had been organized in 2013 for teachers, specialist workers and psychologists from various secondary schools. Prevention action was undertaken through distribution of brochures, flyers and information for the general public, as well as through prevention points at main festivals and musical events. In addition to public alerts on new high-risk substances, a pilot project for testing drugs (including NPS) at festival sites had been launched in 2014 by the Ministry of Health and the Center for the prevention of drug addiction.

103. Romania reported that the national Anti-Drug strategy 2013-2020 addressed coordination, international cooperation, research, assessment and information by strengthening integrated its national system of prevention and care.

104. The Russian Federation reported that the FRCS was actively conducting a public information campaign aimed at disseminating information about the dangers of drug use and NPS. In 2014, more than 270,000 materials had been produced and made available in print and electronic media and through interviews.

105. Spain reported that it monitored NPS consumption trends among general population and teenager students and obtained updated reference data to compare with international NPS data (ESPAD, Eurobarometer, etc.). The so called "New drugs" had been the key topic of several national level meetings and seminars for politicians and technical professionals. Spain also referred to several publications on the topic, as well as to media interviews undertaken on NPS.

106. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reported that its Customs Administration had launched a campaign to inform young people about the harmful consequences of consumption and smuggling of drugs, including a brochure and several presentations held by experts at public high schools.

107. The United Kingdom reported continued action to raise awareness of the harms posed by NPS, including though a comprehensive action plan, publications and a summer campaign. A NPS specific resource package had also been developed to support informal educators.[5]

Recommendation (c)

108. Governments must ensure that their legislation is adequate and that their drug law enforcement officials are informed, aware, well trained and capable of recognizing new psychoactive substances in order to act effectively against the threat posed by such substances.

109. Armenia indicated that the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Offences was periodically amended to reflect narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their turnover. Police employees passed periodically advanced training courses in the national Police Educational Complex as well as in foreign countries.

110. Belarus reported that a Decree[6] on urgent measures to counter drug trafficking was adopted, which comprehensively set out measures designed to regulate all key areas regarding drug addiction. Officers of relevant law enforcement agencies

[5] www.nta.nhs.uk/uploads/nps-a-toolkit-for-substance-misuse-commissioners.pdf.

[6] http://president.gov.by/ru/official_documents_ru/view/dekret-10535/.

regularly underwent training, retraining and advanced training through interministerial and international workshops, training events and courses.

111. Belgium reported that new legislation was being prepared to address NPS. Police officers were trained to recognize narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances as well as production facilities and trafficking modi operandi, and information on NPS was being regularly shared between concerned authorities. An e-learning course on small- and large-scale production of synthetic drugs was currently under consideration.

112. Bulgaria indicated that after 2010, national legislation was adapted to be more flexible and to address NPS control in a more efficient and timely manner. In the same period Customs laboratory gained the necessary experience to recognize substances not yet under control. Statistical data of drug seizures of the Bulgarian Customs Agency in 2014 showed a decreasing number and quantities of NPS cases.

113. Cyprus indicated that cases of NPS trafficking were dealt with by the Drug Law Enforcement Unit personnel, which had the proper knowledge for doing so.

114. The Czech Republic reported that recognizing NPS and training of police officers was under the responsibility of the Police Institute for Criminalistics. The EWS on NPS was coordinated by the interministerial and interdisciplinary expert working group.

115. Finland indicated a series of legislative measures to tackle the most dangerous substances and preparations which were defined as narcotics, in line with international conventions. The capacity of law enforcement officials to recognize NPS was maintained through information sharing and training, including through participation in the EU EMPACT.

116. Georgia reported that in 2014, 1,344 police officers were given advanced training on illegal drugs and NPS circulation. Doctor-narcologists of the Forensic Drug Testing Service underwent specialized retraining course to identify consumption and abuse. In April 2015, a special training session on challenges related to monitoring and control of emerging threats in relation to NPS would be organized for 40 experts, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice.

117. Greece indicated that information sharing, and participation in international bodies, as well as the provision of specialized training contributed to raising the awareness and knowledge about NPS. A further legal framework and specialized procedures on NPS identification were being developed.

118. Israel indicated that forums composed of professionals and law enforcement officers met regularly in order to discuss new legislation which was being implemented, and seminars on new psychoactive substances and legislation were regularly organized for law enforcement officers.

119. Kazakhstan reported that the recommendation was being implemented on an ongoing basis within the framework of the UNODC "Standardization and Sustainability in the Handling and Presentation of Data in Central Asia" project and the "Afghan Opiate Trade Monitoring Project", as well as through projects of the European Union in Central Asia, and through participation in seminars, advanced professional development training courses and coordination meetings.

120. Latvia reported on the recent amendments in its national legislative framework, which included a new definition of NPS, measures that could be taken in relation to uncontrolled NPS, punishment as well as amended responsibilities of the concerned national authorities.[7]

121. Luxembourg reported that it adopted a neurochemical approach to the classification of NPS, generically grouping synthetic cannabinoids together as "synthetic agonists of cannabinoid receptors or synthetic cannabinomimetics". An expedited procedure to bring NPS under national control was established by law. To improve and further accelerate the legal response to the threat posed by NPS, an expert group of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice was working on a proposal to amend national legislation. Law enforcement agencies and customs authorities were in close contact with the Office of the National Drug Coordinator with regard to the seizure, identification and determination of the legal status of NPS.

122. Romania reported that to effectively combat the threat posed by NPS, a law on illegal operations with products susceptible of having psychoactive effects had been issued in 2011, and a new specialized unit on combating trafficking in precursors and synthetic drugs and laboratories had been established.

123. The Russian Federation reported that recent legislative amendments provided for definitions of new potentially dangerous psychoactive substances and established liability for their trafficking and promotion. Reference was also made with regard to documenting contact-free drug dealing and detecting drug-related crimes through postal communication channels.

124. Spain indicated that there was no legal definition of NPS. NPS were regulated one by one, depending on the assessment at European level. While the mere presence of a substance did not imply the existence of a crime, the criminal code established various types of felonies against public health which could be applied.

125. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reported that a multiday training for customs officers on identification of drugs and preventing their smuggling was included in the annual training plan for its customs administration, covering new types of drugs and psychotropic substances.

126. The United Kingdom reported that it controlled drugs that were dangerous or otherwise harmful under its national legislation.[8] Since the emergence of NPS, a system of temporary control was introduced to enable new substances causing concern to be controlled almost immediately while independent experts considered their full harms. It was also reported that a Forensic Early Warning System[9] had been established aimed at identifying new compounds appearing on the market and a guidance on NPS for enforcement partners (police forces, trading standards and border force) to ensure effective response to NPS.[10]

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[7] www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index228438EN.html.

[8] www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/98006/temporary-class-drug-factsheet.pdf.

[9] www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/344551/2014-08-12_-_FEWS_Annual_Report_Aug_2014_-_Final__2_.pdf.

[10] www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/410961/Guidance_for_local_authorities_on_taking_action_against_10.03_15.pdf.

127. Croatia and Hungary reported that action had been taken without providing further details.

Issue 3: Developing an effective response to illicit drug trafficking using sea containers

Recommendation (a)

128. Governments were encouraged to consider assessing the vulnerability of ports and terminal operations to the "rip-off" technique of importing illicit drugs in sea containers and to take action, as appropriate, to support the effectiveness of the actions taken by their authorities to address that growing challenge.

129. Armenia reported that border checkpoints were provided with equipment to detect drugs.

130. Belgium reported that actions to combat trafficking by sea, including "rip-off" techniques, were among the priorities and part of daily work. Several projects had been established by the Antwerp Investigation and Research Team of the Regional Office to address this problem and national customs authorities participated actively in investigative operations, and were provided with training on sealing techniques and container control. It was also reported that in 2011, out of 77 containers, 68 were "rip-off", in comparison to 2015, when out of 15 containers, 11 were detected "rip-off".

131. Bulgaria indicated that the national Customs agency was aware of the "rip-off" technique, and it had been covered during different meetings organized by Europol or the MarInfo Customs group with participation of customs experts. Customs officers were performing checks of containers of regular importers directed against "rip-off". Reference was made to a rip-off case of 1 kg cocaine inside the cooler system of one container from Argentina.

132. Croatia indicated that action had been taken without providing further details.

133. Cyprus reported that in January 2014, national the Customs & Excise Department had organized and implemented an action plan with regard to "rip-off". National risk parameters had been recorded in Import Control System and a number of containers were being targeted and physically checked for "rip-off". Those risk parameters were being updated based on new trends and patterns.

134. The Czech Republic reported that its Customs Administration detected the "rip-off" technique especially thorough analysis of containerized cargo.

135. Finland indicated that national customs were aware of the "rip-off" and "rip-on" techniques and actions were taken to support training and awareness-raising in this regard.

136. Georgia reported that in 2012, the Global Container Control Programme was launched and a special team at Poti harbour had been established. In 2012, 800 containers had been checked by X-rays out of which 75 were opened; while in 2014, 500 containers had been checked by X-rays out of which 73 were opened.

137. Greece reported that the Customs Directorate General and Excise Duties had participated in a workshop organized by the World Customs Organization, in Athens, where it had been given technical assistance on rip-off techniques.

138. Israel reported that law enforcement officials were familiar with this method of smuggling and had detected such cases in the past. Suspicious shipments were carefully inspected (X-rays and other methods).

139. Kazakhstan reported that a Risk Management Control System was operating within the Customs Automated Information System (TAIS 2) programme to counter cross-border smuggling of all types of contraband, including narcotic drugs. It continuously updated and added risk profiles and made recommendations on necessary verification measures.

140. Romania reported that it was a member of the EMPACT Project, which included rip-off activity aimed at developing a common EU strategy to target cocaine trafficking in containers. A specialized unit in Constanta Harbour had been established in 2009 to ensure container control.

141. The Russian Federation reported that several inter-agency activities as well as joint international operations to disrupt maritime drug trafficking were undertaken. In addition, a risk management system, operated by the customs authorities, included the analysis of risks and their indicators, risk assessments, and the application of measures to minimize risks.

142. Spain indicated that Risk Analysis Units (UAR) including customs officials and the Office of Fiscal Analysis Research of the Civil Guard were operating under the direction of the Collector of Customs. The Customs Department performed profiling or shipping risk analysis based on different aspects and interventions of the UAR.

143. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reported that estimates of sensitivity of terminals was an ongoing activity and led to appropriate measures and activities aimed at increasing the efficiency of customs controls. It was further mentioned that various techniques of risk management, information technology and method of selection of shipments were applied.

144. The United Kingdom reported that assessments were routinely carried out around the vulnerabilities at the ports into the rip-off of illicit drugs. An annual assessment was conducted at overseas ports to identify rip on techniques and to take measures as necessary.

Recommendation (b)

145. As part of their support to the international response to disrupt drug trafficking, Governments were encouraged to invite their law enforcement authorities to consider undertaking investigations following the interception of illicit drug consignments in sea freight, including through the use of controlled deliveries, the exchange of information with authorities involved along the route of the consignment and the gathering of evidence from, and exchange of evidence with, authorities in other jurisdictions that may be able to contribute to the successful dismantling and prosecution of an organized criminal network.

146. Belgium reported that investigations involving controlled deliveries were regularly carried out by the services involved in combating trafficking via sea freight. Information exchange was undertaken between the prosecution service, customs and police services, as well as through international channels of ContainerCOMM, Europol and Mar Info.

147. Bulgaria indicated that various methods for investigation of drug trafficking were used, including "controlled deliveries". Joint investigation had been conducted with Romanian police in 2014, which resulted in seizures of cocaine.

148. Croatia reported that action had been taken without providing further details.

149. Cyprus reported on cooperation activities between the national Customs and Excise Department and the Drug Law Enforcement Unit of the national police in terms of investigation and inspection of deliveries. The Department also collaborated with authorities in other jurisdictions through information exchange systems on suspicious consignments and on any new patterns and trends.

150. The Czech Republic reported that its national Customs Administration used legal measures including the use of controlled deliveries and the exchange of information and evidence with partners abroad.

151. Finland reported that all activities were possible and were considered whenever there was a case or need to carry out actions against drug trafficking in sea freight.

152. Georgia indicated that a Drug Trafficking Prevention Group had been created in 2014, and was composed of eight police officers and four officers of the Revenue Service. Its purpose was the prevention and detection of drug trafficking, risk analysis, monitoring of cargo and suspicious transit companies.

153. Greece reported that national authorities exchanged information via official channels on mutual legal assistance, collected and exchanged evidence with competent authorities that might led to the dismantle of organized crime groups.

154. Israel reported that it had taken no action, but indicated that it received information and took action regarding controlled deliveries via postal services. Israel informed that it was very keen on enhancing cooperation and increasing the exchange of information.

155. Kazakhstan reported that such actions were regulated in accordance with international agreements and domestic normative legal instruments, and that controlled deliveries and information exchanges took place on an ongoing basis with foreign partners within the framework of international cooperation.

156. Romania reported that active protocols were issued among law enforcement authorities to ensure cooperation in countering illicit drug consignments in sea freight.

157. The Russian Federation reported that successful efforts to counter drug trafficking were undertaken by its Central Criminal Investigation Department. Reference was made to successful results in combatting drug smuggling by maritime transport, resulting in criminal prosecutions. To support international efforts to disrupt drug trafficking, the customs authorities organized and carried out controlled deliveries.

158. Spain indicated that its legislation allowed for the use of special investigative techniques in the context of international response, such as Controlled Deliveries, Undercover Agent and Joint Investigation Teams cooperation, under the appropriate judicial authorization and control. It was indicated that channels and mechanisms for cooperation and exchange of information in this field also existed.

159. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reported that there had been no seizures of drugs arriving in container or controlled delivery, and the customs administration cooperated with domestic and foreign competent authorities to combat drug trafficking.

160. The United Kingdom reported that an assessment was made when a consignment of drugs was interdicted within sea freight, using appropriate investigative techniques and tools, such as conducting feasibility into controlled deliveries, and sharing intelligence with foreign partners.

Recommendation (c)

161. Governments were encouraged to invite their drug law enforcement agencies working at ports and container terminals to consider joining the UNODC/World Customs Organization Container Control Programme and engaging with the joint port control units established under the Programme in order to effectively combat drug trafficking using maritime routes by sharing information and coordinating in targeting sea containers suspected to contain drugs and other prohibited goods.

162. Belgium reported that only five officers in the port of Antwerp had access to ContainerCOMM system. Information was exchanged with the Joint Port Control Unit with regard to investigations carried out in Belgium, and increased access to the system would be encouraged.

163. Cyprus reported that the national Customs & Excise Department had recently joined the programme and sought to promote and encourage the exchange of information and cooperation in targeting suspicious sea containers.

164. The Czech Republic indicated that national Customs Administration used the online access to ConTraffic, which was connected to OLAF.

165. Finland reported that national customs were a member of the programme and information was shared with relevant partners.

166. Georgia reported that the Container Control Group, established in 2012, in cooperation with UNODC, operated in the Poti International Terminal and consisted of patrol, customs and criminal police officers. The Group aimed at detection of illegal goods imported or moved in transit through Georgia, and used the ContainerCOMM communication programme to exchange information between different countries effectively.

167. Greece reported that the Customs Directorate General and Excise Duties had access to the Container Control Programme, through which eight users were helped with regard to risk profiling of containerized cargo.

168. Israel reported that its customs officers were not yet part of the programme, but were ready to cooperate on all drug related matters.

169. Kazakhstan indicated that in order to determine the feasibility of the Programme, agencies had participated in orientation activities, including a two-week training course, on orientation visit to Poti, a two-week practical training course in Aktau and a regional meeting for Central Asian countries and Azerbaijan.

170. Romania reported that joining the Programme was being seriously considered.

171. The Russian Federation reported that national Customs Services addressed the question of joining the UNODC/World Customs Organization Container Control Programme.

172. Spain reported that its UAR participated in the global Container Control Programme, thus facilitating the exchange of information, the cooperation and coordination of operations on suspected maritime containers, and was also actively involved in the EU SEACOP programme.

173. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reported that its customs administration had access to the Container Control Programme, which was actively used by authorized persons and ensured faster and more accurate access to information and knowledge on drug smuggling in containers.

III. Conclusions

174. The overview contained in the present report reflects the situation in 20 of the 56 members of the Meeting. In order to provide the Meeting with more complete information, all Governments should be encouraged to complete and return the questionnaires.

175. The quality and detail of the responses to the questionnaires show that a number of Governments have taken effective measures to implement the recommendations adopted by the Tenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, and that there is a well-established culture of cooperation between law enforcement agencies in the region.

22 April 2015

Original: English*

Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
Brussels, 22-25 June 2015
Item 7 of the provisional agenda**
Organization of the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

Organization of the Twelfth Meeting of HONLEA, Europe

1. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2005/28, entitled "Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe" invited the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene the Seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, in 2007 and thereafter to convene such meetings every two years under the auspices of the Office. Therefore, the Twelfth Meeting of HONLEA, Europe will be held in 2017.

2. The draft provisional agenda for the Twelfth Meeting is annexed to the present note.

3. Item 4 of the provisional agenda for the Twelfth Meeting of HONLEA, Europe, will be devoted to the examination of the status of implementation of the recommendations adopted at the Eleventh Meeting of HONLEA, Europe. A questionnaire concerning action taken by Governments to implement those recommendations will be sent with the invitations for the Twelfth Meeting of HONLEA, Europe. A report summarizing the responses from Member States will be prepared in order to facilitate a consideration of the implementation of the recommendations of the present meeting during the Twelfth Meeting.

4. At the fortieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the view was expressed that the recommendations adopted by the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission would be meaningless if Governments did not take action, including, where necessary, the enactment of domestic legislation, to implement those recommendations. States represented in the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, are urged to promptly

* Available only in English, French, Russian and Spanish, which are the working languages of the subsidiary body.
** UNODC/HONEURO/11/1.

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implement those recommendations so that an effective evaluation of progress can be made.

5. It would be highly desirable for the Eleventh Meeting of HONLEA, Europe to identify the topics that would be most appropriate for consideration by working groups at the Twelfth Meeting. The Meeting may also wish to revisit topics that have already been discussed at previous sessions, which may benefit from further in-depth discussion or consideration from some special perspective. Alternatively, the Meeting may wish to decide to request the Secretariat to informally consult Member States of the region with a view to identify topics for consideration by working groups.

6. In its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, the General Assembly decided to convene, early in 2016, a special session on the world drug problem to review the progress in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments.

7. Furthermore, in its resolution 56/10, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs requested the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission to contribute to the monitoring of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem at the regional level by discussing regional views on progress made in that regard under the agenda item entitled "Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem". In the same resolution, the Commission encouraged Member States to hold substantive discussions on the issue and to actively participate in the above-mentioned agenda item, and requested the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, on the basis of their deliberations, to submit regional recommendations aimed at moving forward in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action.

8. The General Assembly, in its resolution 69/200 of 26 January 2015, decided that the Commission, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, shall lead the preparatory process by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner, and noted efforts made by the Commission to take all measures necessary to use its existing meetings and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner to ensure adequate preparation for the special session in 2016.

9. At its fifty-eighth session, the Commission adopted resolution 58/8, entitled "Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016", whereby it also recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a draft resolution, as contained in that resolution, for adoption by the General Assembly, on the modalities relating to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016. In that resolution, the General Assembly would decide that the special session on the world drug problem would be convened for three days, from 19 to 21 April 2016.

10. At the Twelfth Meeting, participants will have the opportunity to discuss national and regional issues pertaining to the world drug problem, drawing on the outcome of the special session, with a view to strengthening the operational and global implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action by the 2019 target date set in the Declaration.

Annex

Draft provisional agenda for the Twelfth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Eleventh Meeting of HONLEA, Europe.
5. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.
6. Consideration of topics by working groups.
7. Organization of the Thirteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Europe.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report of the Twelfth Meeting of HONLEA, Europe.